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National Consumers' League

Child labor legislation

New York

[1906]

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Child Labor Legislation

SCHEDULES OF EXISTING STATUTES
AND
THE STANDARD CHILD LABOR LAW
embodying the best provisions of the most effective measures now in force.

HANDBOOK
1906

COMPILED BY
JOSEPHINE C. GOLDMARK

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE
105 East Twenty-Second Street
New York City

PRICE 10 CENTS

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INTRODUCTION.

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Through [illegible] of Europe [illegible] to the local authorities [illegible] States enact [illegible] glass industries, but [illegible] various legislatures [illegible] work [illegible] of all night in the glass works, while [illegible] work at night in the regularly [illegible] Schedule D.

The [illegible] Bureau [illegible] Organization. For [illegible] Handbook [illegible] Bureau [illegible] Education, [illegible]

[illegible] Bill [illegible] Children's Bureau [illegible] Bill [illegible] Columbia [illegible] Schedule C.

[illegible] Congress [illegible] Bill [illegible] Hewitt [illegible] Schedule E.

[illegible] age [illegible] States [illegible] Children [illegible] Federation [illegible] Clubs [illegible] Congress [illegible] Clubs [illegible] urges [illegible] laws [illegible] work between the hours of 7 P.M. and 7 A.M. [illegible] who cannot read and write in the English language. [illegible] two points are already covered by effective laws, [illegible] labor law is recommended, including the newsboys law.

At the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Atlantic City, in June, 1905, a resolution was [illegible] approving the principle that work after 7 P. M. should be prohibited for all [illegible] under the age of 18 years employed in manufacture and commerce.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

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Feb. 24 1906

INTRODUCTION.

This fourth annual issue of the Handbook reveals more clearly than its predecessors the utter lack of adequate protection for working children in the United States. Not merely does the recurring black list of states and territories in the schedules show what remains to be done in those states, it indicates that the United States of America, as a nation, fails to rank with the enlightened countries of Europe—with England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia—when classed according to its care of its working children. Indeed, it is with Russia rather than with these nations that the United States compares, for Russia also permits little children to work all night.

The enlightened nations of Europe enact one law for the whole nation, leaving to the local authorities only the duty of enforcement. The Congress of the United States enacts protective measures, for instance, for the benefit of the cotton and glass industries, but leaves the protection of the children in those industries to the various legislatures, with the result that many thousand little boys, in many states, are left free to labor all night in the glass works, while both little girls and little boys work all night, regularly in the cotton mills of the Southern states.

The federal government does not even afford up-to-date information concerning the children, as is proved by the publication of this Handbook, year after year, by a volunteer organization. Far more appropriately might the Handbook have appeared for twenty years past, as a January bulletin of the Department of Labor or of the Department of Education, or of both in co-operation.

An important step forward will be taken, when Congress adopts the proposed bill for a Children's Bureau, a bureau for research and publicity, dealing with all those conditions which affect the life, health, welfare and efficiency of the children of the nation. The substance of the bill is given on page 50.

A second bill now pending before Congress provides for the working children in the District of Columbia. It is given in full in order that every reader of the Handbook may urge upon his or her senator and representative the necessity of voting for it, that the nation's capital may be removed from the black list and may become an example to the rest of the country. See page 51.

The effort to obtain and enforce uniform legislation upon the basis of the best yet attained continues in ever-widening areas and among increasingly powerful bodies of citizens. The effort for a Children's Bureau in the federal government is due to the National Child Labor Committee. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, at its biennial meeting, at St. Louis, in May, 1902, adopted a resolution urging state federations and individual clubs "to concentrate upon the passage of laws covering these points: (1) That children under the age of sixteen years should not work between the hours of 7 P.M. and 7 A.M. (2) That children should not work who cannot read and write in the English language. (3) In states in which these two points are already covered by effective laws, the adoption of the standard child labor law is recommended, including the newsboys' law."

At the inter-biennial meeting of the Council of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Atlantic City, in June, 1905, a resolution was unanimously adopted approving the principle that work after 7 P. M. should be prohibited for all girls under the age of 18 years employed in manufacture and commerce.

This recommendation had been adopted by the National Consumers' League at the meeting of its Executive Committee, in May, 1905, and will be submitted for approval to all appropriate national bodies of men and women. The enactment of laws embodying this early closing principle applied to girls under 18 years of age will, of course, incidentally protect girls under 16 years.

Attention is called to two wrong principles which should be avoided in framing new laws and amending old ones. First, attendance at an evening school by working children under the age of 16 years should never be prescribed or tolerated. This cruel and futile requirement was, during 1905, abolished in Massachusetts and replaced by the requirement that all children under 16 years of age must be able to read and write in the English language before beginning to work. Unfortunately, the night school requirement, abolished in one state, was enacted in two others. Second, certain states have recently placed the issuance of "working-papers" in the hands of the factory inspectors. It is, however, the duty of inspectors to inspect, and to prosecute violations of the law. Everything which calls them away from the continuous performance of these two duties is an injury to the service. The appropriate officials for issuing "working-papers" are the local boards of health, in co-operation with the local boards of education. In this respect, the law of New York excels the laws of all the other states in proved efficiency, and may well be adopted as the standard. Notaries public and factory inspectors should be, in all cases, debarred from issuing "working-papers," and factory inspectors should be kept strictly to the tasks of inspection and prosecution. How far the present usage differs from this standard may be seen by reference to the records of prosecutions in schedule Hb, and to the list of authorities issuing "working-papers" in schedule E.

Certain industries have hitherto obtained exemptions for which there is no tenable basis. Thus, in Pennsylvania the glass industry has retained the privilege of employing boys of fourteen years all night, while other employers are restricted to nine o'clock.

In Delaware and Maryland canneries are specifically exempted from the provisions of the law as to age and hours of labor. This is particularly injurious for the children, because the busy season in this industry falls in the months of excessive heat, rendering work peculiarly exhausting.

California exempts all agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or *domestic labor* during the time the public schools are not in session, or during other than school hours. This makes it possible to require children to do an unlimited day's work in addition to going to school, irrespective of their age.

In every state in which domestic labor is exempted, a premium is placed upon work at home, and the sweating-system is fostered.

Ten states changed their child labor laws during the year 1905: California, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

SCHEDULE A—AGE LIMIT

The Age Below Which Child Labor Is Prohibited varies from sixteen to ten years. The number of employments prohibited also varies greatly—from all employment during school hours to mine work only. Stores, factories and mines are the places of employment usually specified, and several states include also laundries, telegraph and telephone offices, and other lines of work regarded as dangerous for children, including street trades. Obviously the states which prohibit child labor in several occupations have more effective legislation than those which prohibit it in only one or two, even though the age limit be the same.

The District of Columbia and 6 states and territories have *no age limit.*

California, Delaware, Maryland have laws protecting certain classes of children, but permit exemptions of an unusually wholesale character—explicitly leaving the children unprotected in canneries, an industry in which the hours of labor inevitably tend to become irregular and exhaustingly long.

The pressure of competition of the cotton mills of Georgia and South Carolina upon mills in northern states is frequently urged as a reason for deferring much needed legislation in such states, until Georgia takes the initial step in the direction of restricting child labor, and South Carolina increases her requirements. The prominence of the District of Columbia as containing the capital of the nation, and the fact that many children are employed there as messengers and in the street trades, make it particularly desirable that the District should speedily be removed from the list of states, which have no age limit in the employment of children.

Group I.—Age Limit for Employment, 16 Years

Illinois—In mines and dangerous occupations specified by law. (See Schedule G, Dangerous Occupations)
Pennsylvania—In mines
Texas—In any mine, distillery or brewery

Group II.—Age Limit for Employment, 14 Years

(Children may not be employed under the age of fourteen years.)

1. In factories, stores or in any of the following places of employment: offices, laundries, hotels, theatres, bowling alleys, telephone or messenger offices.

California (except in all agriculture in vacation and out of school hours; for exemptions on account of
Connecticut [poverty, see p. 26)
Illinois
Indiana
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota (except in vacation; for exemptions on account of poverty, see p. 26)
Nebraska (except in vacation or unless certificate of 20
New York [weeks' schooling is presented)
Ohio (15 years in mines)
Oregon (except in vacation; for exemptions on account
Pennsylvania [of poverty, see p. 27)
Rhode Island (after Dec. 31, 1906)
Washington (for exemptions on account of poverty, see p. 27)
West Virginia (during school term)
Wisconsin (children over 12 may work in vacation in places other than factories)

Group II. (Continued).—Age Limit for Employment, 14 Years

2. In factories.

- Arkansas (if illiterate)
- Colorado (for exemptions, see p. 26)
- Delaware (except in canneries and children of widows)
- Kansas (applies also to packing houses)
- Kentucky (for exemptions on account of poverty, see p. 26)
- Louisiana (applicable to girls)
- Maine (to 15 years, except in vacation or unless certificate of 16 weeks' schooling is presented)
- Maryland (except canneries and orphans or children of widowed mothers or invalid fathers)
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- New Jersey
- Tennessee
- Texas (if illiterate)

3. In mines.

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Colorado
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Minnesota
- Montana
- New Jersey
- North Dakota
- Oregon
- Tennessee
- Utah
- Washington
- Wyoming

4. In all employment during school hours

- Colorado (unless school requirement has been complied with: 12 weeks' attendance each year)
- Connecticut
- Illinois
- Massachusetts
- Minnesota (except children "necessarily employed")
- Missouri (unless certificate of school attendance is procured; for exemptions, on account of poverty see p. 26)
- Montana (unless studies enumerated in school law have been completed; 16 years if illiterate)
- New Hampshire (to 16 years)
- New York
- North Dakota (except when employed by parent or guardian or otherwise "necessarily employed")
- Ohio (16 years, unless studies enumerated in school law have been successfully completed)
- Oregon
- South Dakota (except when school requirement has been complied with)
- Vermont (to 15 years)
- Wisconsin

Group III.—Age Limit for Employment, 13 Years

In stores or factories. Rhode Island

Group IV.—Age Limit for Employment, 12 Years

1. In stores or factories

- California (in vacation or if parent is disabled)
- Maine (in vacation)
- West Virginia

2. In factories.

- Alabama (except orphans and children between 10 and 12 years of widowed mothers or invalid fathers)
- Arkansas (exceptions same as Alabama)
- Louisiana (applying to boys)
- New Hampshire
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Rhode Island (for children at work, until Dec. 31, 1906)
- South Carolina (for exemptions see p. 27)
- Texas (if able to read and write; 16 years in mines and breweries)
- Vermont
- Virginia

3. In mines.

- Iowa
- Missouri
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Virginia
- West Virginia

Group V.—Age Limit for Employment, 10 Years

1. In stores or factories.

- Nebraska

2. In factories.

- Alabama (orphans or children of widowed mothers or disabled fathers)
- Arkansas (same as Alabama)

Group VI.—Miscellaneous Age Limitations

Alaska—Under 21 may not be employed in bar-rooms
Florida—Under 15 may not be employed more than 60 days without consent of legal guardian
Mississippi—Under 21 boys, under 18 girls, similar to Florida

Group VII.—No Age Limit in Specified Employments

California—In all agricultural work in vacation or out of school hours
Delaware—In all canneries, all places of employment except factories, and applying to all children of widows
Idaho—In all employment except mines
Iowa—In all employment except mines
Maryland—In all canneries; applying also to 20 counties and all children of widows and disabled fathers
South Carolina—Applying in June, July and August to all children who have attended school four months in the year; also to all orphans and children of disabled fathers or widowed mothers

Group VIII.—No Age Limit Whatsoever

Arizona	**Indian Territory**
District of Columbia	**Nevada**
Georgia	**New Mexico**
Hawaii	**Oklahoma**

SCHEDULE B—HOURS OF LABOR

Work at Night Is Specifically Prohibited In Only 20 States. One state, Alabama, specifically authorizes night work for children between thirteen and sixteen years of age by restricting such night work to forty-eight hours in the week.

Thirty-two states fail to prohibit work at night and vary widely in their usage. For instance, Connecticut enforces her restriction as to hours of labor by day, and usage prevents the employment of children at night in factories and stores. In New Jersey, however, usage permits the employment of children at night, in various industries, as soon as they are allowed to work. Children have no positive immunity from night work, unless the hours are explicitly stated between which it is unlawful to employ them.

Those states which fail to restrict the hours of labor allowed in one *week* as well as in one *day* invite the possibility of seven days' labor. In Washington, for example, women and girls may not only work ten hours at night, they may do this every night, including Sunday.

The District of Columbia and 18 states and territories have *no time limit whatsoever*.

California, Delaware and Maryland exempt large numbers of children from any restriction of hours in canneries and fruit preserving establishments:

Group I.—Work at Night Prohibited

From 6 P. M.–7 A. M.	Michigan	Children under 16 in factories.
	Oregon	Children under 16 in all gainful occupations.
	Virginia	Children under 14 in factories or mines.
6 P. M.–6 A. M.	Texas	Children under 14 in factories.
7 P. M.–6 A. M.	Ohio	Girls under 18, boys under 16 in all gainful occupations.
	Illinois	Children under 16 in all gainful occupations.
	Minnesota	Children under 16 in all gainful occupations.
	Massachusetts	Children under 14 in all gainful occupations.
	Arkansas	Children under 14 in factories.
	Alabama	Children under 13 in factories.
8 P. M–6 A. M.	Rhode Island	Children under 16 in factories or stores.
	South Carolina	Children under 12 in factories.
8 P. M.–5 A. M.	Washington	Children under 16 in bakeries.
9 P. M.–6 A. M.	Wisconsin	Children under 16 in all gainful occupations.

Group I. (Continued).—Work at Night Prohibited

9 P. M.–6 A. M.	Pennsylvania	Children under 16 in all gainful occupations (except boys over 14 in certain industries who may work not more than 9 hours at night).
	New York	In factories: All women and children under 18.
10 P. M.–7 A. M.	New York	In commerce: Women under 21 and boys under 16.
After 10 P. M.	New York	Newsboys under 14 in New York City and Buffalo.
10 P. M.–6 A. M.	California	Children under 16 in all gainful occupations.
	Massachusetts	Women and minors in manufacture.
After 8 P. M.	Massachusetts	Children under 14 in the street trades.
	Vermont	Children under 15 in factories or as messengers.
10 P. M.–6 A. M.	Indiana	Women and girls in factories.
	Nebraska	Women and girls.

Group II.—Work Restricted by the Day and by the Week

It is restricted to a specified number of hours in the 24, and to a specified number of hours in one week.

Hours			
8 in 24	48 in one week	Illinois	Minors under 16.
9 in 24	54 in one week	Delaware	Minors under 16 in factories.
9 in 24	54 in one week	New York	Minors under 16 in commerce.
10 in 24	60 in one week	New York	Women between 16 and 21 in commerce.
9 in 24		New York	Minors under 16 in factories.
10 in 24	60 in one week	New York	Women and minors under 18 in factories.
10 in 24	58 in one week	Massachusetts, Rhode Island	Women and minors under 18.
10 in 24	54 in one week	California	Minors under 18.
10 in 24	55 in one week	New Jersey	Minors under 16.
10 in 24	55 in one week	Ohio	Minors under 18.
10 in 24	60 in one week	Louisiana, New Hampshire	Women and minors under 18.
10 in 24	60 in one week	Connecticut	Women and minors under 16.
10 in 24	60 in one week	Michigan	Boys under 18, girls under 21.
10 in 24	60 in one week	Indiana, Maine	Girls under 18; boys under 16.
10 in 24	60 in one week	Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon	Minors under 16.
10 in 24	60 in one week	Arkansas	Minors under 14.
11 in 24	66 in one week	North Carolina	Minors under 18.
12 in 24	60 in one week	Pennsylvania	Women and minors under 16.

Group III.—Work Restricted by the Day

It is restricted to a specified number of hours in the 24, but is not restricted to a specified number of hours in one week.

Hours		
8 in 24	Arizona, Montana, Missouri, Utah	All persons in mines.
8 in 24	Colorado	Minors under 16.
10 in 24	North Dakota, South Dakota	Women and minors under 18.
10 in 24	Washington	Women and girls.
10 in 24	Maryland	Children under 16.
10 in 24	Virginia	Minors under 14.

Group IV.—Work at Night Authorized

It is restricted to a specified number of hours at night and to a specified number of hours by day.

Night Restriction.

48 hours in one week.....Alabama.....Children between 13 and 16.

Day Restriction.

66 hours in one week.....Alabama.....Children between 13 and 16.

Group V.—No Time Limit in Specified Industries

California—Applying to all agricultural or viticultural work in vacation or out of schoolhours.

Delaware—Applying to children of widowed mothers, and to all places of employment excepting factories; establishments for canning vegetables and fruits specially exempted.

Maryland—Applying to 20 counties, all canneries and all children of widowed mothers and disabled fathers.

South Carolina—Applying in June and July and August to all children who have attended school 4 months in the year.

Group VI.—No Time Limit Whatsoever

Alaska
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Indian Territory
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Mississippi
Nebraska
Nevada
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Tennessee
Washington (applying to boys)
West Virginia
Wyoming

SCHEDULE C—COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In Respect to Compulsory Attendance Laws the points to be noted are:

1. The age to which attendance is required (which varies from sixteen to twelve years).

2. The length of the annual period of attendance (which varies from the whole school year to eight weeks).

The most effective means of preventing the illegal employment of children is compulsory school attendance throughout the entire period during which employment is prohibited. Twenty-three states now have this requirement. If the law prohibits children from working under a certain age, it should require them to be in school to that age, during the entire school term of each year. In states where children under the legal age of employment are not obliged to be in school all the year, complications in the enforcement of the child labor law invariably arise, because it is easy for parents to send their children to work under the legal age.

Exemptions from the compulsory education laws are granted in many states for one or more of the following reasons:

Physical or mental disability.
Private instruction.
Distance from school (over two to three miles).
Poverty.

In a few states free clothing or other aids are granted on account of poverty.

Group I.—Attendance Compulsory to 16, if Unemployed

Colorado—Entire school year (exemptions granted to children over 14 if "necessarily employed," or if they have completed the eighth grade; illiterates under 16 must attend day or night school, whether employed or not).

Connecticut—Entire school year, 36 weeks.

Maryland—Entire school year.

Massachusetts—Entire school year, at least 160 days.

Minnesota—Entire school year 12 weeks, at least 6 to be consecutive.

Missouri—Not less than one-half of entire school year.

Montana—Entire school year (illiterates under 16 must attend day school, whether employed or not).

New Mexico—12 weeks.

New York—Entire school year between October and June.

Ohio—Entire school year.

Oregon—Entire school year.

Pennsylvania—Entire school year (unless local school-board votes to accept 70 per cent. of school year).

Wisconsin—Entire school year.

Wyoming—12 weeks.

Group II.—Attendance Compulsory to 15

Hawaii
Kansas—Entire school year (children over 14 who can read and write English and are "necessarily employed," need attend school only 8 weeks annually).
Maine—Entire school year.
Michigan—Four months in rural districts; entire school year in cities (in cities exemptions may be granted by Board of Education to children over 14).
Nebraska—Two-thirds of entire school year (exemptions may be granted to children over 14 "necessarily employed." Attendance at night school may be required).
Rhode Island—Entire school year (if unemployed).
Vermont—28 weeks.
Washington—Entire school year.

Group III.—Attendance Compulsory to 14

Arizona—12 weeks.
Arkansas—12 weeks, 6 to be consecutive.
California—Full school year, at least 5 months, 18 weeks to be consecutive.
Colorado—Entire school year. (To 16, unless employed).
Connecticut—Entire school year. Attendance required to 16, if school committee decides child of 14 has not sufficient schooling to be employed.
District of Columbia—12 weeks, 6 to be consecutive.
Idaho—12 weeks, 8 to be consecutive.
Illinois—Entire school year, at least 110 days.
Indiana—Entire school year.
Iowa—12 weeks.
Kentucky—Entire school year, at least 5 months.
Massachusetts—Entire school year (to 16, unless employed).
Minnesota—Entire school year (to 16, if unemployed; exemptions may be granted to children "necessarily and lawfully employed").
Missouri—Not less than one-half of entire school year.
Montana—Entire school year, at least 16 weeks (to 16, unless employed).
Nevada—16 weeks, at least 8 to be consecutive.
New Hampshire—Entire school year (to 16, if illiterate).
New Jersey—Entire school year.
New Mexico—12 weeks (to 16, unless employed).
New York—Entire school year (between October and June. To 16, unless employed).
North Dakota—Entire school year (exemptions may be granted to children "necessarily employed").
Ohio—Entire school year, not less than 24 weeks. (To 16, unless employed).
Oregon—Entire school year.
South Dakota—12 weeks.
Utah—20 weeks.
West Virginia—16 weeks; entire school year in district of Wheeling.
Wisconsin—Entire school year, 8 months (to 16, if not employed).

Group IV.—Attendance Compulsory to 13

Pennsylvania—Entire school year (to 16, unless employed).
Rhode Island—Entire school year (to 15, unless employed; exemptions may be granted children over 12 "necessarily employed").

Group V.—Attendance Compulsory to 12

Maryland—Entire school year (to 16, unless employed; applies only to city of Baltimore.)

*Group VI.—No Attendance Laws

Alabama
Alaska
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia

*See p. 53. Compare states having largest number of illiterate children.

SCHEDULE D—EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT

(Children under the ages specified may not be employed unless they meet the requirements indicated.)

An Educational Requirement before children can be legally employed is found in states having the most advanced child-labor legislation. This requirement consists of the completion of a specified curriculum, ability to read and write, (English not always specified) and a certain amount of school attendance.

Three states, New York, Oregon and Pennsylvania, require to a certain age, proof of the completion of a specified curriculum before employment. This requirement is particularly valuable in securing immunity from labor and the privilege of school attendance for illiterate immigrant children. In New York and Oregon children of 14 years may not work, even though able to furnish proof of age, unless they have had a fixed minimum of education, as proved by their signed school record. In New York the amount of schooling required is that obtained by the normal child by the end of its twelfth year, if regular in attendance and promotion. In Pennsylvania, signed proof of the completion of the curriculum is required only of children unable to furnish documentary proof of age.

Three other states, Ohio, Montana and Washington, also require completion of a curriculum before employment, but fail to require definite signed proof of compliance with the requirement.

Twelve states require school attendance for a specified length of time before employment.

Fifteen states prohibit outright the employment of children who cannot read and write English.

Connecticut and Illinois do not specify in what language children must be able to read and write. Michigan requires English only if children have been in the state over 3 years.

The District of Columbia and 22 states and territories have no educational requirement for children seeking employment.

Group I.—Children May Not Be Employed Unless They Have Completed a Specified Curriculum.

A. Requirement of School Record Signed by Authorities of School Attended by Child.

New York—Required for all children under 16 years, school record signed by principal or chief executive officer of school attended, certifying that child has received during the required period of attendance, instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic up to and including fractions.

Oregon—Required for all children under 16 years, school record signed by superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him in writing, or where there is no superintendent of schools, by a person who is authorized by the board of school directors; provided that no member of a board of school directors, or other person authorized as aforesaid shall have authority to approve such certificate for any child then in or about to enter his own employment, or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employee. School record certifying that child has received instruction in subjects same as in New York (see above).

Pennsylvania—Required for children under 16 years, when no documentary evidence of age is obtainable, statement signed by the principal teacher of the last school attended by child, certifying that child has received instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography, and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic, and has completed the course of study in the common schools prescribed for the first five years, or equivalent thereto.

B.—Requirement of "Satisfactory Proof" (Neither Signed nor Specified).

Montana—Required for children under 16 years, "satisfactory proof" given to person authorized to issue age and school certificate, that child has successfully completed required studies, viz., reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, physiology and hygiene, and arithmetic.

Ohio—Required for children under 16 years, same as in Montana (see above).

Washington—Required for children under 15 years, for employment in school term, certificate made by or under direction of the board of school directors, stating that child has "attained a reasonable proficiency in the common school branches for the first 8 years as outlined in the course of study in the common schools in the State of Washington."

Pennsylvania—Required for children under 16 years (except those unable to furnish documentary evidence of age) statement in employment certificate that child has complied with the educational laws of the Commonwealth. This certificate may be issued by the Factory Inspector, or any of his office force, the deputy factory inspectors, the city or borough common school superintendents, or the principal teachers of common schools not under jurisdiction of any superintendent, or their respective duly authorized deputies.

Group II.—Children May Not Be Employed Unless They Have Attended School for a Specified Time Before Employment.

Delaware—Required for children under 16 years, certificate signed by the teacher or teachers of such child, that child has attended, within 12 months immediately preceding such employment, some public day or night school, or some well recognized school; such attendance having been 5 days or evenings every week during a period of at least 12 consecutive weeks, which may be divided into two terms of 6 consecutive weeks if arrangement of school term will permit.

Louisiana—Required for children under 14 years, certificate of attendance at some school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, at least 4 months of the 12 months next preceding the month in which child is employed.

Maine—Required for children under 15 years, for employment in school term, certificate made by or under the direction of the school committee or the superintendent of public schools, stating that during the year next preceding time of employment, child attended public or private school for at least 16 weeks, 8 of which were consecutive.

Minnesota—Required for children under 16 years, statement in age certificate that child has, in year next preceding the issuing of said certificate, attended school at least 12 weeks, 6 of which were consecutive.

Missouri—Required for children under 14 years, for employment in school hours, certificate from superintendent or teacher of school last attended, stating that child attended not less than one-half the entire time school was in session.

Nebraska—Required for children under 14 years, for employment in school term, certificate signed by the president and secretary of the school district in which child resides, stating that in the year next preceding such employment, child attended some public or private school where the English language was taught.

New York—Required for children under 16 years, statement in school record, that child has regularly attended the public schools or schools equivalent thereto, or parochial schools, for not less than 130 days during the school year previous to his arriving at the age of 14 years, or during the year previous to his applying for such school record.

North Dakota—Required for children under 14 years of age, certificate from the superintendent of schools or from the clerk of the school board stating that child has attended school for the period of 12 weeks during the year as required.

Oregon—Required for children under 16 years, statement in school record, certifying that child has regularly attended the public schools or school equivalent thereto, for not less than 160 days during the school year previous to arriving at the age of 14 years, or during the year previous to applying for such record.

South Dakota—Required for children under 14 years, for employment during school term, certificate from the superintendent of schools or clerk of the school board stating that child has attended school for a period of 12 weeks during the year as required.

Vermont—Required for children under 16 years, certificate signed by the teacher of a public school, or by the superintendent of schools for a private school, stating that child attended 28 weeks during current year.

Washington—Required for children under 15 years (except in vacation) statement in school certificate that child has in the 12 months next preceding employment, attended school entire school year.

Group III.—Children May Not Be Employed Unless They Attend School During Employment.

Arkansas—Required to 14 years, for employment in school term, 12 weeks during the year.
Maine—Required to 15 years, for employment in school term, 16 weeks during the year.
Nebraska—Required to 14 years, for employment in school term, 20 weeks during the year.
New York—Boys between 14 and 16 employed in New York City and Buffalo must show certificate of graduation from elementary school or must attend night school 6 hours a week during 16 weeks.

Group IV.—Children May Not Be Employed Unless They Can Read and Write English.

Arkansas—Required to 16 years (for employment in mines).
Indiana—To 16 years (unless blind, and except for employment in vacation).
Michigan—Required to 16 years (English language not required, unless child has been 3 years in state, before employment).
Massachusetts—To 16 years.
Minnesota—To 16 years.
Missouri—To 16 years (for employment in mines).
Montana—To 16 years (for employment during school hours).
New York—To 16 years.
Ohio—To 16 years.
Oregon—To 16 years.
Pennsylvania—To 16 years.
South Carolina—Children may be employed at any age, in vacation, if they present certificates showing school attendance for 4 months during the year, and ability to read and write.
Texas—To 16 years (exemptions granted to children between 12 and 16 years on account of poverty).
Vermont—To 14 years, for employment during school hours.
Washington—To 15 years.

Group V.—Children Who Cannot Read and Write English May Not Be Employed Unless They Attend Day or Night School During Employment.

California—Required to 16 years, for employment during school hours.
Colorado—Required to 16 years.
Connecticut—Required to 16 years (English language not specified).
Illinois—To 16 years (English language not specified). Illiterates under 16 may not be employed at all, in any town or city where there are no evening schools, or while evening schools are not in session.
Maryland—To 16 years.
Massachusetts—Applies to minors between 16 and 21 years.
Minnesota—To 16 years (except in vacation).
Montana—Illiterates between 14 and 16 may be employed out of school term only.
New Hampshire—To 21 years.
Ohio—To 16 years.

Group VI.—No Educational Requirement.

Alabama	**Hawaii**	**Nevada**	**Tennessee**
Alaska	**Idaho**	**New Jersey**	**Utah**
Arizona	**Iowa**	**New Mexico**	**Virginia**
District of Columbia	**Kansas**	**North Carolina**	**West Virginia**
Florida	**Kentucky**	**Oklahoma**	**Wisconsin**
Georgia	**Mississippi**	**Rhode Island**	**Wyoming**

SCHEDULE E—PROOF OF AGE: CERTIFICATES OF AGE OR SCHOOLING

The importance of obtaining trustworthy proof of age is recognized in but few states. The District of Columbia and twenty-two states require no proof of age at all. The mere affidavit of parent or guardian is often accepted, unsupported by further proof. School records are also used for verification of age, but the most reliable sources of information are transcripts of birth certificates, certificates of baptism, or passports. Such documentary proof of age is required in 12 states.

Group I.—Documentary Proof of Age Required

California—Required for children between 14 and 16, age and schooling certificate approved only by the superintendent of schools of the city or county or by a person authorized by him, or by the local school trustees. This certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, certificate of birth or baptism of such child or public register of birth or in some other manner, that child is of the age stated. A duplicate of each age and schooling certificate granted shall be filed with the county superintendent of schools. Certificate as to birthplace and age of child shall be signed by parent or guardian, or if not living, by the child himself. All employers of minors between 14 and 16 must keep record of the names, ages and residences of such minors.

Connecticut—Required for children between 14 and 16, certificate of age, signed by the registrar of births, marriages and deaths, or by a teacher of the school which child last attended. If the child was not born in the United States and has not attended school in this state, one of the parents or the guardian of the child shall have the date of the birth of the child recorded by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, or by the town clerk, where such parent or guardian resides. When applying for a record of the date of birth the parent or guardian shall state under oath to said registrar or town clerk the date and place of birth of the child, and said registrar or town clerk shall demand of the parent or guardian any family records, passport or other paper showing the age of the child.

Illinois—Required for children between 14 and 16 years, age and school certificate, approved by the superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him in writing.

An age and school certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism of such child, the register of birth of such child with a town or city clerk, or by the records of the public or parochial schools, that such child is of the age stated in the certificate: Provided, That in cases arising wherein the above proof is not obtainable, the parent or guardian of the child shall make oath before the juvenile or county court as to the age of such child, and the court may issue to such child an age certificate as sworn to.

The age and school certificate of a child under sixteen years of age shall not be approved and signed until he presents to the person authorized to approve and sign the same, a school attendance certificate, as prescribed, duly filled out and signed. A duplicate of such age and school certificate shall be filled out and shall be forwarded to the state factory inspector's office. The employment and the age and school certificates shall be separately printed and shall be filled out, signed and held or surrendered as indicated in prescribed forms. Register must be kept recording name, age and place of residence.

Kansas—Required for children between 14 and 16 years, certificate of age signed by member of school board, principal or teacher in district where child resides. (When impossible to obtain such certificate, sworn statement of parent or guardian required.)

Maine—Required for children under 16, certificate of age and place of birth signed by school authorities; for children under 15, in addition, certificate of amount of school attendance during year preceding employment (16 weeks required).

Maryland—Required for children under 16, certificate stating that child is more than 12 years of age, signed by the principal or head teacher of the school last attended and a like certificate of parent or guardian.

Massachusetts—Required for children under 16, age and schooling certificate approved by the superintendent of schools or by a person authorized in writing by him or by the school committee. Employers must keep two complete lists of all minors employed under 16, one on file and one conspicuously posted near principal entrance of the building in which such children are employed, and he must also keep on file and send to superintendent of schools or to the school committee, a complete list of the names of all minors employed who cannot read at sight or write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

An age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism of such minor, or the register of birth of such minor with a city or town clerk, that such minor is of the age stated in the certificate, except that other evidence may be accepted in case the superintendent or person authorized by the school committee, decides that neither the last school census, nor the certificate of birth or baptism, nor the register of birth is available for the purpose. The age and schooling certificate of a minor under sixteen years of age shall not be approved and signed until he presents to the person who is authorized to approve and sign it an employment ticket duly filled out and signed. A duplicate of each age and schooling certificate shall be filled out and shall be kept on file by the school committee. The employment ticket and the age and schooling certificate shall be separately printed, and shall be filled out, signed and held or surrendered, as indicated in forms prescribed.

Minnesota—Required for children under 16, employment certificate signed by the superintendent of schools or by some person authorized by him or by the school committee. Said certificate shall contain a statement of the name, birthplace, date of birth and age of child at date of statement. This statement shall be signed and acknowledged under oath or affirmation before the person authorized to issue the

certificate. The certificate shall also contain a statement or certificate by the officer issuing the same that the child can read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, or that said child, if unable so to read and write, is regularly attending a day or evening school, or has been excused by the school board, and that if under the age required by law for the attendance of all children at school, said child has in the year next preceding the issuing of said certificate attended school as required by law. The statement in the certificate giving birthplace and age of child shall be signed by the father if living, or by the mother, or by child himself.

Montana—Required for children under 16, certificate approved by superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him, upon receiving satisfactory proof of age and of the completion of required studies.

Missouri—Required for children between 14 and 16 years, when reasonable doubt exists as to age, a properly attested birth certificate or an affidavit stating such child's age and date of birth and physical characteristics, to be furnished on demand of truant officers.

Nebraska—Required for children under 16, certificate stating age, place of birth and residence; for children under 14, in addition, certificate of school attendance during year next preceding employment, signed by president and secretary of school board of child's school district.

New Jersey—Required for children under 16 I. Native born. Affidavit of parent or guardian stating name of child, residence, place and date of birth, name of father and maiden name of mother, church attended, if any, school last attended, if child was baptized name and location of church where baptized. There must accompany affidavit, transcript of the record of the child's birth, or if it cannot be obtained, and child was baptized, a certified copy of the baptismal record. II. Foreign born children. Same affidavit as above, with an additional statement that child named in the affidavit is the same mentioned and described in the passport under which child was admitted to this country. A true copy of the passport must in all cases be attached to the affidavit. III. Other children. Commissioner of labor shall have power to issue permits of employment to children upon the production of evidence of the child's age satisfactory to him; provided, that he shall first be satisfied that the child cannot obtain a transcript of birth record, a baptismal certificate or passport.

New York—Required for children under 16, employment certificate issued by the commissioner of health or the executive officer of the board or department of health of the city, town or village where such child resides or is to be employed, or by such other officer thereof as may be designated by such board, department or commissioner for that purpose, upon the application of the parent, guardian or custodian of the child desiring such employment.

Such officer shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined, approved and filed the following papers duly executed: (1) The school record of such child properly filled out and signed as provided in this article. (2) A passport or duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth, or baptism or other religious record, showing the date and place of birth of such child. A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital statistics, or other officer charged with the duty of re-

New York—(Continued)

cording births shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such child. (3) The affidavit of the parent, guardian or custodian of the child, which shall be required, however, only in case such last mentioned transcript of the certificate of birth be not produced and filed, showing the place and date of birth of such child; which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oaths and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor.

In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the officer to whom application is made, as herein provided, for an employment certificate, that a child for whom such certificate is requested and who has presented the school record and affidavit above provided for, is in fact over fourteen years of age and that satisfactory documentary evidence of such age can be produced which does not fall within any of the provisions of subdivision two of this section, and that none of the papers mentioned in said subdivision exists or can be produced, then and not otherwise he shall present to the board of health of which he is an officer, or agent for its action thereon, a statement signed by him showing such facts, together with such affidavits or papers as may have been produced before him constituting such evidence of the age of such child, and the board of health, at a regular meeting thereof, may then, it its discretion, in a proper case, by resolution, provide that such evidence of age shall be fully entered on the minutes of such board and shall be received in place of the papers specified and required by subdivision two of this section.

On due proof, in like manner, that a child who is a graduate of a public school of the State of New York or elsewhere, having a course of not less than eight years, or of a school in the state of New York other than a public school, having a substantially equivalent course of study of not less than eight years' duration, and in which a record of the attendance of such child has been kept as required by the compulsory education law, and who produces and files a certificate of graduation duly issued to him therefrom, and who is recorded in the school records as fourteen years of age, is unable to further produce the evidence of age required by subdivision two of this article, the board may, by resolution, permit the issuance to such child of an employment certificate and dispense with such evidence of age as is in said subdivision provided.

Such employment certificate shall not be issued until such child shall further have personally appeared before and been examined by the officer issuing the certificate, and until such officer shall, after making such examination, sign and file in his office a statement that the child can read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language and that in his opinion the child is fourteen years of age or upwards and has reached the normal development of a child of its age and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do. In doubtful cases such physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health. Every such employment certificate shall be signed, in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued.

The school record required by this article shall be signed by the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child has attended and shall be furnished on demand to a child entitled thereto or to the board, department or commissioner of health.

The commissioner of labor may make demand on an employer in whose factory a child apparently under the age of sixteen years is employed or permitted or suffered to work, and whose employment certificate is not then filed as required by this article, that such employer shall either furnish him within ten days, evidence satisfactory to him that such child is in fact over sixteen years of age, or shall cease to employ or permit or suffer such child to work in such factory. The commissioner of labor may require from such employer the same evidence of age of such child as is required on the issuance of an employment certificate.

Ohio—Required for children between 14 and 16 years, age and schooling certificate, approved only by the superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him, or by the clerk of the board of education. This certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence of age is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism, or in some other manner, that said child is of the age required, and that he has successfully completed the studies required in the Revised Statutes of Ohio, or can read and write legibly the English language.

Oregon—Required for children between 14 and 16 years, age and schooling certificate executed, issued, and approved only by the superintendent of schools, or by a person authorized by him in writing, or by the board of school directors. This certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism or other religious record or the register of birth of such child, that child is of the age stated.

This certificate shall not be approved and signed unless the child presents to the person authorized to sign the same an employment ticket issued by the board of child labor inspectors, duly filled out and signed as prescribed. The certificate shall contain a statement certifying that the child can read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, that it has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do, and that it has regularly attended the public schools or a school equivalent thereto, for not less than 160 days during the school year previous to the age of arriving at the age of 14 years, or during the year previous to applying for such school record, and has received during such period instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography, and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic to and including fractions.

Pennsylvania—Required for children between 14 and 16 years, employment certificate issued by the Factory Inspector or any of his office force, the deputy factory inspectors, or school superintendents, or the principal teacher of the common school in localities not under the jurisdiction of any superintendent. This certificate shall state the name, age, date, place of birth, and description of child, its residence, and residence of parent or guardian, and the ability of said child to read and write simple sentences in the English language, that it has complied with the educational laws of the Commonwealth, and is physically able to perform the work required of it.

Before certificate of employment is issued, person authorized to issue it shall first demand and obtain of parent or guardian an affidavit stating age, date and place of birth of child, and certificate of birth, or transcript of the record of birth or baptism

or circumcision, or a true copy of passport or official record filed with the Commissioner of Immigration at the port of arrival. Where no such documentary evidence of age is available, same may be substituted by a statement signed by the principal teacher of the last school which said child attended, certifying that it has received instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography, and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic, and has completed the course of study in the common schools prescribed for the first five years or equivalent.

Rhode Island—Required for children between 14 and 16 years, certificate given by or under the direction of the school committee of the city or town in which child resides, certifying if said certificate is presented on or before December 31, 1906, that child has completed 13 years of age, and if certificate is presented after December 31, 1906, that child has completed 14 years of age, and stating name, date and place of birth of child, substantiated by a duly attested copy of birth certificate or baptismal certificate, stating also the name and residence of the person having control of such child.

Washington—Required for all children under 15 years for employment in school term, certificate given by the superintendent of schools, excusing child from attendance at school and setting forth the reason for such excuse, the residence and age of the child, and the time for which such excuse is given.

Group II.—Affidavit or Statement of Parent or Child Accepted as Proof of Age

Alabama—Required for children over 12, affidavit of parent or guardian, stating age and date of birth.

Arkansas—Same as Alabama; for children under 14, in addition, certificate of school attendance.

Delaware—Required for children between 14 and 16 years, sworn statement of parent or guardian, stating name, date and place of birth of child; also certificate stating names of parents or guardians, name and number of the school last attended by child, and the number of weeks in attendance, such certificate to be signed by the teacher or teachers of the child; provided, that in case the age of the child be not known, such teacher shall certify that the age given is the true age to the best of his or her knowledge.

Indiana—Required for children between 14 and 16 years, affidavit by parent or guardian or by minor himself, certifying date and place of birth.

Kansas—Required for children between 14 and 16 years, when school certificate of age cannot be obtained, sworn statement of parent or guardian, stating age of child.

Kentucky—Required for children under 14, certificate of age sworn to by parent or guardian, unless employer shall know the age of the child.

Michigan—Required for children under 16, certificate sworn to by parent or guardian or by child himself, stating that child can read and write and giving age, date and place of birth. Register must be kept recording name, birthplace, age and place of residence.

New Hampshire—Required for children under 16, statement of age, sworn to by parent or guardian before superintendent of schools or some person authorized by school board. Also certificate from superintendent of schools or authorized person that child can read at sight and legibly write simple sentences in the English language.

North Carolina—Required for children under 12, written statement of age of parent or guardian.

South Carolina—Required for children under 12, affidavit of parent or guardian stating age of child.

Tennessee—Required for children under 14, sworn statement of age made by parent or guardian, unless age of child is known by employer.

West Virginia—Required for boys over 12, employed in coal mines, in cases of doubt as to age, affidavit of parent or guardian.

Wisconsin—Required for children under 16, affidavit by parent or guardian, or if not living, by the child, stating name, date and place of birth, and name and place of school attended. Register must be kept recording name, age, date of birth and place of residence.

Group III.—No Proof of Age Required

Alaska	Indian Territory	South Dakota
Arizona	Iowa	Texas
Colorado	Louisiana	Utah
District of Columbia	Mississippi	Vermont
Florida	Nevada	Virginia
Georgia	New Mexico	Wyoming
Hawaii	North Dakota	
Idaho	Oklahoma	

SCHEDULE F—DANGEROUS OCCUPATIONS

The operation of elevators or of dangerous machinery by minors under certain ages is prohibited in thirteen states. A large group of states prohibit occupations dangerous to health or morals: chiefly the employment of children where liquors are sold, rope-walking and kindred exhibitions. This general provision is effective principally in case of damage suits, following upon accidents to minors.

Illinois and Ohio lead all the states in specifically prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years in a list of manufactures involving fourteen different kinds of dangerous machinery, and in forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years in three special manufactures—paints or colors, and compositions needing acids, in Illinois; matches and compositions needing acids, in Ohio. In Massachusetts, the state board of health is authorized to investigate and prohibit such manufacture of acids for minors under eighteen. In New York boys under 18, and all women are prohibited from operating emery, emery polishing, or buffing wheels.

Group I.—Operation of Elevators Is Prohibited

Illinois—to 16 years.
Indiana—to 18 years.
Massachusetts—to 16 years; for any elevator running at a speed of more than 100 feet a minute, to 18 years.
Minnesota—to 16 years; for elevators running at a speed of more than 200 feet a minute, to 18 years.
New York—to 15 years; for any elevator running at a speed of more than 200 feet a minute, to 18 years.
Ohio—to 16 years.
Pennsylvania—to 16 years.
Wisconsin—to 16 years.

Group II.—Operation or Cleaning Dangerous Machinery Is Prohibited

Illinois—to 16 years; 14 different machines specified. (See Standard Child Labor Law, Sec. 11, p. 37).
Indiana—boys to 16 years; girls to 18 years.
Iowa—boys to 16 years; girls to 18 years.
Louisiana—to 12 years.
Massachusetts—to 14 years.
Michigan—boys to 18 years: girls to 21 years.
New Jersey—to 16 years.
New York—boys to 18; girls to 21 years.
Ohio—to 16 years, 14 different kinds of machinery specified.
Pennsylvania—to 16 years.
Rhode Island—To 16 years (unless same is necessary and is approved by Factory Inspector as not dangerous).

Group III.—Specified Manufactures Are Prohibited

Illinois—to 16 years in manufacture of paints, colors or white lead, or compositions needing acids. (See Standard Child Labor Law, Sec. 11, p. 37).
Ohio—to 16 years in manufacture of matches, paints, colors or white lead, or compositions needing acids.
Massachusetts—to 18 years in manufacture of acids (upon complaint and after investigation by state board of health).
New York—to 18 years for boys, and total prohibition for women, in operation of emery, tripoli, rouge, corundum, stone carborundum, or any abrasive, or emery polishing or buffing wheel, where articles of the baser metals or of iridium are manufactured.

Group IV.—Vague General Prohibition of Employments Dangerous to Health or Morals

California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Kansas
Kentucky
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Missouri
Montana
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Dakota
Texas
Vermont
Virginia
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

SCHEDULE G—EXEMPTIONS FROM THE CHILD LABOR LAWS

The most important exemptions from the child labor laws allowing work *under age* have been embodied in Schedule A on the age limit. These are the exemptions of orphans, children of disabled fathers or widowed mothers, and the special exemption of the canning industry in several states. There remain to be noted the officials authorized to grant exemptions, in so far as they are specified in the laws, and the reasons for granting.

Exemptions for *work over time* are allowed for various reasons in thirteen different states.

A.—WORK IS ALLOWED OVER TIME

I.—On Saturdays or for Certain Days Preceding Christmas in

Colorado, where children under 16 may work more than 8 hours in the day, in the week before and following Christmas Day.

New York, where persons of 16 years and upward may work in mercantile establishments more than 10 hours a day on Saturdays, provided that the total number of hours of labor in a week of any such person does not exceed 60; such persons may also work more than 10 hours a day between the 15th day of December and the following first day of January.

Minnesota, where children not less than 14 years of age may be employed in mercantile establishments on Saturdays and for 10 days each year before Christmas until 10 in the evening; provided that this permission is not so construed as to permit such children to work more than 10 hours in any one day or over 60 hours in any one week.

Pennsylvania, where minors under 16 years may work in retail mercantile establishments after 9 P. M. and longer than 60 hours a week, and 12 hours in one day on Saturday of each week, and during a period of 20 days, beginning with December 5, and ending with December 24; Provided that within the said 20 days, the working hours shall not exceed 10 hours per day, or 60 hours per week.

Rhode Island, where minors under 16 years may work after 8 P. M. on Saturdays, and 4 days before Christmas.

II.—For the purpose of making up lost time due to some accident or breakdown in the machinery in

New Hampshire, where women and children under 18 may be employed for this purpose more than 10 hours in a day.

South Carolina, where children under 12 (whose labor is permissible only if they are allowed to work because they are children of widows or of disabled fathers or are orphans) may be employed for this purpose after 8 P. M., provided that under no circumstances a child below 12 years of age shall work later than 9 P. M.

III.—When a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day in the week in

New York, where women and boys between 16 and 18 years, may work in factories more than 10 hours in one day in order to make a shorter workday on the last day of the week; and women between 16 and 21 may work more than 10 hours in any one day in mercantile establishments for the same purpose, provided that they do not work more than 60 hours in any one week.

Indiana, where for the same purpose boys under 16 and girls under 18 may work more than 60 hours in one week or 10 hours in one day; but not more hours in any one week than would make an average of 10 hours per day for the whole number of days which such persons so work during such week.

IV.—Either (a) when a different apportionment of hours is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter workday for one day of the week, or (b) when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the establishment, in

California, where minors under 18 may work more than 9 hours in one day, but in no case must the hours of labor exceed 54 hours in the week,

Maine, where women and boys under 16 may work more than 10 hours in a day, but in no case must the hours of labor exceed 60 hours in the week,

New Hampshire, where women and minors under 18 may be employed more than 10 hours a day,

Rhode Island, where women and minors under 16 may work more than 58 hours in one week and 10 hours in one day,

Connecticut, where women and minors under 16 may work more than 10 hours in one day, for these two causes.

Michigan, where women under 21 and boys under 18 may be employed more than 60 hours in one week for the second cause (b), and where such persons may be employed more than 10 hours in any one day for the first cause (a).

V.—In order to prevent waste or destruction of material in process of manufacture.

Pennsylvania, where male minors over 14 years, who have not been employed between 6 A. M. and 9. P. M., may be employed for not more than 9 consecutive hours in any one day after 9 P. M., and provided further that in establishments where night work is hereby permitted, and where the nature of the employment requires two or more working shifts in the 24 hours, males over 14 years may be employed partly by day and partly by night, not more than nine consecutive hours.

B.—Work Is Allowed Under Age: Authorities Who Grant Exemptions

California—Exemptions for children between 12 and 14 years, granted on account of poverty by the judge of the juvenile or superior court of the county, upon sworn statement of parent that such child is past 12 years, and after investigation by a probation or truant officer, or where there is none, by some other competent person. Permit shall specify kind of work allowed and length of time for which it is issued.
Granted also to children over 12, for employment in vacation, by principal of school attended in term preceding such vacation.

Colorado—For children between 14 and 16 years, granted by the judge of the county court of the county in which the child resides, if it would be in the opinion of said judge, for the child's best interest to be so exempted. Granted also on account of poverty by the district or county superintendent of schools.

Kentucky—For children under 14, granted on account of poverty by the county judge of the county in which the child resides, subject to the approval of the county Attorney, in the event of any complaint.

Minnesota—For children under 14 and illiterates under 16, granted on account of poverty by the school board or board of school trustees.

Missouri—For children under 16, granted on account of poverty by any court of competent jurisdiction.

North Dakota—For children under 14 years, granted on account of poverty by the board of education, of a city or village and by the school board of other districts.

Oregon—For children between 12 and 14 years, granted on account of poverty by board of inspectors of child labor, in any suitable work, in any school vacation extending over a period of more than two weeks.

South Carolina—For children under 12 years, granted on account of poverty provided that the guardian of such children shall furnish an affidavit duly sworn to before the magistrate or clerk of court of the county, stating the need of the child's support, and provided that the officer before whom the affidavit is subscribed shall endorse upon the back thereof his approval and consent.

Texas—For illiterates under 14, whose parents are incapacitated to support them.

Washington—For children between 12 and 14, granted on account of poverty by any superior court judge living within the residence district of any such child, for any occupation not in his opinion dangerous to the health or morals of such child.

Wisconsin—For children over 12 years, in vacation, granted on account of poverty by the county judge of the county in which the child resides, or by the commissioner of labor, or by any factory inspector or assistant factory inspector.

SCHEDULE H—ENFORCEMENT

1.—THE CHILD LABOR LAWS

The states provide in various ways for the enforcement of the child labor laws.

Seven states have made no provision for enforcement, but violation of the law may be prosecuted by the County Attorney, if complaint is made to him by any interested person. Some of the states have entirely given over to the school authorities the enforcement of child labor laws, and in many others the truant officers as well as the factory inspectors are authorized to enter places of employment, to demand certificates of age or schooling, to make arrests and to enter prosecutions for violation through the Prosecuting Attorney.

In nine states, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin, the factory inspectors may demand a certificate of physical fitness from some regular or county physician in the case of young persons who may seem physically unable to perform the labor at which they may be employed, and shall have the power to prohibit the employment of any minor that cannot obtain such a certificate. In New York and Ohio, the physical fitness of a child apparently 14 years old is determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health.

The names and addresses of state labor officials charged with the enforcement of child labor laws are included, for the first time, in the schedule on Enforcement.

Any person in any state, where state labor officials are appointed to enforce these laws, may turn to this list to discover precisely upon whom the responsibility for enforcement or non-enforcement rests.

The list of names has been obtained by correspondence with the heads of the labor departments of the various states. In some instances it is possible that additional appointments may have been made since these lists were received (November, 1905). No attempt is made to give the names and addresses of truant officers or school authorities who enforce the law in some states, owing to the obvious difficulty of obtaining accurate lists.

a. DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD LABOR LAWS

California—Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, salary $3,000; Deputy, salary $1,800; Assistants not exceeding 3, salaries not to exceed $4 per day, all expenses allowed.
W. V. Stafford, Commissioner, 927 Market St., San Francisco.
J. M. Eshleman, Deputy, 927 Market St., San Francisco.

Colorado—Truant officers appointed and salaries fixed by the board of school directors, vested with police powers and with authority to enter workshops, factories and all other places where children may be employed, in the way of investigation or otherwise.

Connecticut—Agents appointed by the state board of education for terms of not more than one year, salaries not to exceed $5 a day, including expenses. The school visitors or the town school committee in every town, shall once or more in every year examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing establishments, and ascertain whether all the provisions of the law are observed and report all violations to the proper prosecuting authority.

Delaware—Factory and Workshop Inspector, salary $1,000. Joseph A. Bond, Inspector, 1011 Tatnall St., Wilmington.

Illinois—Chief State Factory Inspector, salary $2,000; Assistant Chief, salary $1,250, and 18 deputy factory inspectors, salaries $1,000. Appropriation to cover all necessary expenses, $10,000.
Edgar T. Davies, Chief, Security Bldg., Chicago.

Samuel Rieger, 384 N. Robey St.	J. M. Patterson, 4453 Berkley Ave.
Jacob Roedersheimer, 730 W. Monroe St.	Edward Kastrop, 870 N. Park Ave.
Geo. Johnson, Bloomington, Ill.	Oscar W. Jenks, Bunker Hill.
Adam Menche, Kewanee, Ill.	Mrs. F. H. Greene, 696 Warren Ave.
Jacob Swank, Forreston, Ill.	Mrs. Sarah Crowley, 1246 N. Calif. Ave.
Eugene Whiting, Canton, Ill.	Mrs. Emily S. Alexander, 1839 Mich. Ave.
T. D. McFarland, 3043 Dearborn St.	Mrs. Adele M. Whitgreave, 3135 S. Park Ave.
Joseph Mitchell, 36 N. Sacramento Ave.	Mrs. Winnie M. Grissey, 17 Seeley Ave.
[illegible]	Mrs. Donald Bradford, 4425 Berkley Ave.

Indiana—Chief Inspector of the Department of Inspection, salary $1,800 and actual expenses and a sufficient number of deputies not to exceed 5.
D. H. McAbee, Chief Inspector, State Capitol, Indianapolis.
David F. Spees, Chief Deputy, State Capitol, Indianapolis.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

H. A. Richards, Muncie, T. S. Williamson, Anderson,
J. H. Roberts, South Bend, Ind.

Iowa—Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, salary $1,500 and expenses (not to exceed $500 per annum for Commissioner and Deputy); and one deputy. Also mayor and chief of police of every city and town.
Edward D. Brigham, Commissioner, Des Moines.

Kentucky—Labor Inspector and one assistant labor inspector, salary $1,200 and $1,000 and traveling expenses.
"The grand jury shall have inquisitorial powers to investigate violations of this act and judges of the circuit courts of this state shall specially charge the grand jury at the beginning of each term of the court to investigate violations of this act."
Thomas J. Scally, Inspector, 1720 Market St., Louisville.

Louisiana—Superintendent or chief officer of police in cities: in towns the Mayor shall detail what portion of the police force is necessary.

Maine—Inspector of Factories and Workshops, salary $1,000 and reasonable expenses; and a sufficient number of assistant deputies, salaries $2 per day and reasonable expenses while engaged in duty. For violation of the section requiring children under 15 to attend school for a required period during employment, school committees and superintendent must report to the county attorney who shall prosecute therefore.
George E Morrison, Inspector, Biddeford, Maine.

Maryland—Attendance officers, not more than 12 to be appointed for the city of Baltimore by the board of school commissioners, their compensation to be paid and fixed by the Mayor and city council of Baltimore City; and not more than 3 for any county, appointed by the several boards of county school commissioners, their compensation fixed and paid by the county commissioners.
The police commissioners of Baltimore City shall cause to be made annually a full record of every child between 6 and 16 years of age in each precinct of the city, the place where and the year and month when such children last attended school, with name and address of parents, or guardians, and of employers of such children, to be furnished to boards of school commissioners of Baltimore City.

Massachusetts—Chief of the District Police, salary $2,500; deputy chief, salary $2,400 and 28 factory inspectors, salaries $1,500 and all necessary traveling expenses. Truant officers appointed by the school committee of every city and town, to receive no fees.
Joseph M. Dyson, Deputy Chief, State House, Boston.
Arlon S. Atherton, State House, Boston, Mass.
Chas. S. Clerke, North Adams, Mass.
Chas. A. Dam, Worcester, Mass.
Robert Ellis, Fall River, Mass.
Joseph Halstrick, Boston, Mass., State House.
Jas. R. Howes, Springfield, Mass.
Jas. W. Hoitt, State House, Boston, Mass.
Wm. J. McKeever, State House, Boston, Mass.
Samuel L. Ryan, State House, Boston, Mass.
John J. Sheehan, Salem, Mass.
Malcolm Sillars, State House, Boston, Mass.
Frank C. Wasley, Lowell, Mass.
Mary A. Nason, State House, Boston, Mass.
John E. Griffin, Special Duty Wearing Apparel, State House, Boston, Mass.
John H. Plunkett, Special Duty Wearing Apparel, State House, Boston, Mass.
Mary E. Halley, Special Duty Weavers specifications and fines.

Michigan—Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, salary $2,000 and expenses; Deputy, appointed by the Commissioner, whose term of office shall continue during the pleasure of such Commissioner, salary $1,500 and expenses and such assistants as shall be necessary, at least one of whom shall be a woman. (Total appropriation about $35,000.)
Malcolm J. McLeod, Com. of Labor and Chief Factory Inspector, Lansing.
Richard H. Fletcher, Deputy Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

Miss Leana Darvoux, 523 Majestic Bldg., Detroit.
Mrs. Mary Girardin, 523 Majestic Bldg., Detroit.
Henry J. Eikhoff, 523 Majestic Bldg., Detroit.
Wm. J. Downey, 523 Majestic Bldg., Detroit.

Michigan (Continued)

Jno. J. Knight, 523 Majestic Bldg., Detroit.
Geo. Houston, 523 Majestic Bldg., Detroit.
Ray E. Hart, Battle Creek, Mich.
Frank T. Ley, 19 Fountain St., Grand Rapids.
Miss Emily Griswold, 19 Fountain St., Grand Rapids.
Miss Luella M. Burton, 19 Fountain St., Grand Rapids.
A. B. Glaspie, Oxford, Mich.
A. C. Galbraith, North Branch, Mich.
S. A. Hall, Bay City, Mich.
W. S. Tucker, Big Rapids, Mich.
Alex. F. Kerr, Laurium, Mich.
Jno. W. Rose, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Minnesota—Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, salary $2,500 and expenses; assistant commissioner and factory inspector, salaries $1,500 and $1,200, and two deputies and two assistant factory inspectors, salaries $1,000 each and expenses (total appropriation $12,200).

Hon. W. H. Williams, Comissioner, St. Paul.
Hon. E. J. Lynch, Asst. Comissioner, St. Paul.
Julius Moersch, Factory Inspector and Statistician, St. Paul.
Frank E. Hoffman, Deputy Commissioner, St. Paul.
Louis Vogler, Deputy Commissioner, Minneapolis.

Factory Inspectors.

August Hagberg, Duluth,
Peter J. Karpen, St. Paul.
Frank E. Murray, Minneapolis.
Louis Torgerson, Minneapolis.

Missouri—State Factory Inspector (since 1903 can inspect only in cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants). Attendance officers, appointed and salary fixed by school board; vested with authority to enter any office, factory or business house employing children, and to make arrests.

J. C. A. Hiller, Factory Inspector, St. Louis.

Montana—Truant officers, appointed and salary fixed by the School Board. Vested with police powers, with authority to serve warrants and to enter workshops, factories, stores and all other places where children may be employed. The Inspector of Mines, for mines.

William Walsh, Inspector of Mines (Quartz), Helena.
William B. Orem, Deputy, Butte.
George T. Wickes, Inspector of Coal Mines, Helena.

Nebraska—Deputy Commissioner of Labor, salary $1,500.

Burrett Bush, Deputy Commissioner, Lincoln.
Don C. Despain, Chief Clerk, Lincoln.

New Hampshire—State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and deputies appointed by superintendent, necessary expenses to be allowed by Governor and council. Also truant officers appointed by district school boards and paid by the towns.

New Jersey—Commissioner of Labor, salary $2,500; assistant commissioner, salary $1,500 and 11 inspectors, two of whom shall be women, salaries $1,000 and all necessary expenses allowed.

Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner, State House, Trenton.
John I. Holt, Asst. Commissioner, State House, Trenton.

Inspectors.

Henry Kuehnle, Egg Harbor City.
Louis Holler, 224 Bridge Ave., Camden.
Joseph Milburn, 303 Centre St., Trenton.
Edward McClintock, 15 Wallace St., Newark.
Andrew McCardell, Plainfield.

William Dod, 160 11th St., Hoboken.
William Schlachter, 7 Condit Pl., Orange.
Heber Wells, 412 E. 30th St., Paterson.
James Stanton, Sussex.
Mary F. Van Leer, 1362 Kaighn's Ave., Camden.
Grace L. De Hart, 99 Mercer St., Jersey City.

New York—The Board or Department of Health or Health Commissioners, for employment in mercantile establishments: in factories, the Commissioner of Labor, salary $3,500, first deputy commissioner of labor, salary $2,500 and 38 deputies, salaries $1,000, 9 of whom are women.

P. Tecumseh Sherman, Commissioner, New York City.
John Williams, 1st Deputy Com. of Labor, Utica.
John Lundrigan, 2d Deputy Com. of Labor, Buffalo.
Thomas A. Keith, Asst. to 1st Deputy Com. of Labor, New York City.
Thomas A. Braniff, Asst. to 2d Deputy Com. of Labor, Tompkinsville.

Deputy Factory Inspectors.

Luman S. Arnold, Earlville.
Chas. B. Ash, Yonkers.
Anna C. Bannon, New York City.
Hiram Blanchard, Schenectady.
Joseph M. Brody, New York City.
Angie M. Brown, New York City.
James Davie, Ossining.
John A. Donald, New York City.
Margaret Finn, New York City.
Mathew J. Flanagan, New York City.
William Ford, New York City.
Lily F. Foster, New York City.
R. B. Gourlie, Mrs., New York City.
Mrs. Annie L. Green, Fort Plain.
Chas. L. Halbertstadt, Jr., New York City.
Dennis J. Hanlon, New York City.
Gilbert I. Harmon, Hoosick Falls.
Geo. L. Horn, Brooklyn.
James W. Ireland, Ithaca.
Kate L. Kane, Rochester.
Charles Kinney, Vineyard.
Chas. M. Lessels, Troy.
Willard G. Lounsberry, Utica.
Mrs. Ella Nagle, New York City.
Frank S. Nash, Binghamton.
Wm. J. Neely, Brooklyn.
Joseph O'Rourke, Utica.
Silas Owen, Cohoes.
Josie A. Reilly, Albany.
Chas. H. Roberts, Dresden.
Wm. Pearson, Cortland.
Henry L. Schnur, Buffalo.
Jefferson B. Sliter, Elmira.
Dennis C. Sullivan, Rochester.
Wm. E. Tibbs, Newburgh.
Wm. W. Walling, New York City.
David S. Yard, Olean.

Charles M. Gilmore, Deputy Mine Inspector, Binghamton.

North Carolina—Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, salary $1,500.

Henry B. Varner, Raleigh.

North Dakota—Truant officer appointed by the board of education in any city of more than 5,000 inhabitants, or the president of the school board of any district.

Ohio—Chief Inspector of the Department of Workshops and Factories, salary $2,000; three district inspectors, salaries $1,000 and twelve additional district inspectors; all expenses allowed. Inspectors have same authority as truant officers to enforce school attendance of any child found violating the school laws.

J. H. Morgan, Chief Inspector, Columbus, Ohio.

District Inspectors.

Frank C. Base, 26 Elmside, Cleveland.
John F. Ward, 1028 Star St., Youngstown.
John W. Bath, Elyria.
Col. E. S. Bryant, Bloomdale.
John W. Bly, Findlay.

Ohio—(Continued)
L. W. Ralston, Mechanicstown.
Chas. W. Highfield, 224 W. Main St., Zanesville.
Richard Lloyd, P. O. Box 633, Columbus.
C. B. Baker, 409 W. Water St., Piqua.
A. F. Spaeth, 24 Hulbert Blk., Cincinnati.
John H. Gillen, R. F. D. No. 1, Portsmouth.
O. D. Bell, 423 N. 6th St. Cambridge.
E. F. Griffin, 12 Bellevue St., Cleveland.
Theodore Wagner, 35 Berwick St., Cleveland.
Wm. Woehrlin, 24 Hulbert Blk., Cincinnati.

Oregon—The Board of Inspectors of Child Labor, composed of 5 persons, 3 at least of whom shall be women, to serve without compensation. Vested with power to enter factories and stores.
H. G. Kundret, Chairman, 232½ Washington St., Portland, Oregon.
Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, 821 Corbett St., Portland, Oregon.
Stephen S. Wise, 233 North 24th St., Portland, Oregon.
Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, Oswego, Oregon.
Mrs. Belle M. Wright, Union, Oregon.

Pennsylvania—Factory Inspector and 39 deputy factory inspectors, 5 of whom shall be women, at salaries of $1,200, traveling expenses allowed. For mines, Chief of Department of Mines and 30 inspectors.
J. C. Delaney, Inspector, Harrisburg.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

Baker, M. N., Corry, Erie County.
Bechtel, Harry McC., Pottstown, Montgomery County.
Bishop, E. W., Dunmore, Lackawanna County.
Bradley, T. A., Lilly, Cambria County.
Breitbarth, Charles H., Philadelphia, 1120 Chestnut Street.
Bushong, M. E., May, Lancaster County.
Crowley, W. J., Philadelphia, 916 Mifflin Street.
Davis, J. W., Plymouth, Luzerne County.
Dunn, James, Latrobe, Westmoreland County.
Eisenbrey, H. N., Philadelphia, Olney.
Egolf, Gus., Norristown, Montgomery County.
Ferris, J. H., Little Marsh, Tioga County.
Fullerton, W. R., Chester, Delaware County.
Gamble, E. P., Altoona, Blair County.
Glenn, Miss Mary S., Philadelphia, Holmesburg.
Godfrey, W. S., Philadelphia, 2545 Cedar Street.
Hamilton, Robert, Philadelphia, 40 E. Coulter Street.
Hoag, W. R., Meadville, Crawford County, 169 Spring Street.
Howe, M. D., Delmar, Tioga County.
Keller, Mrs. M. E. R., Philadelphia, 1514 South Fifty-eighth Street.
Kenny, Peter H., Philadelphia, 2432 S. Chadwick Street.
Knight, James, Jr., Philadelphia, 3716 N. Randolph Street.
Knisely, L. L., Harrisburg, 231 Pine Street.
Leach, M. B., Philadelphia, 733 Walnut Street.
Lee, Thomas A., Philadelphia, 2046 Reed Street.
Leisenring, Mrs. Annie E., Allentown, 432 Chew Street.
McClymonds, J. C., Portersville, Butler County.
Mullin, W. S., Hyndman, Bedford County.
Nape, George W., Scranton, Lackawanna County.
Noblit, Charles B., Philadelphia, 639 North Forty-fifth Street.
Paterson, James, Bristol, Bucks County.
Quinn, Joseph P., York, 37 Princess Street.

Robison, John K., Mifflintown, Juniata County.
Rudolph, George I., Allegheny City, 1406 Western Avenue.
F. M. Shaffer, New Brighton.
Miss Elizabeth Torrens, 5907 Penn Ave., Pittsburg.
Sumner, Joseph, Philadelphia, 4138 Terrace Street.
Weaver, David E., Pittsburg, 2320 Sidney Street.
White, Miss Anna, Allegheny, 508 N. Avenue.

Rhode Island—One Chief Factory Inspector, salary $2,000, and two assistant factory inspectors—one of whom shall be a woman, salaries, $1,000. All necessary expenses allowed, not to exceed $2,000. One or more truant officers appointed, and salary fixed by the school committee of each town or city.
J. Ellery Hudson, Chief Inspector, State House, Providence.
Mrs. Helen M. Jenks, Assistant Inspector, State House, Providence.
Joseph Roy, Assistant Inspector, State House, Providence.

South Dakota—District School Board of the chairman of the board of education in independent districts, or the county superintendent.

Tennessee—Grand Jury has inquisitorial powers to investigate violations and judges of the circuit courts of the state shall specially charge the grand jury at the beginning of each term of the court to investigate violations.
Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Mines, expenses of the department not to exceed $4,000 per year; commissioner to act as inspector of mines.

Vermont—Town Superintendent, appointed and compensation fixed by the boards of school directors. Truant officers, two to be appointed by selectmen of a town and the mayor of a city; salary at the rate of $2 a day for time actually spent.

Washington—Commissioner of Labor.
Charles F. Hubbard, Commissioner, Olympia.

West Virginia—State Commissioner of Labor.
I. V. Barton, Commissioner, Wheeling.

Wisconsin—Commissioner of Labor, salary $2,000; deputy commissioner, $1,500 and 7 factory inspectors, salaries $1,000; 1 factory inspector, salary $1,200.
J. D. Beck, Commissioner, Madison.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

H. P. Peterson, Superior, Wis.
August Lehnhoff, La Crosse, Wis.
August Kaems, Sheboygan, Wis.
J. Henry Harbeck, Appleton, Wis.
J. E. Vallier, 153 2d St., Milwaukee.
Miss Edessa Kunz, 153 2d St., Milwaukee.
T. A. Walby, Hudson, Wis.
J. B. Bloom, Neenah.
C. S. Porter, Fox Lake.
D. D. Evans, Racine.

No Special Officials for Inspection or Enforcement

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona (has no law)
Arkansas
District of Columbia (has no law)
Florida (has no law)
Georgia (has no law)
Hawaii (has no law)
Idaho
Indian Territory (has no law)
Mississippi
Nevada (has no law)
New Mexico (has no law)
Oklahoma (has no law)
Utah
Wyoming

b. PROSECUTIONS

The number of prosecutions by the labor officials during the past year in each state, and amounts recovered in fines, are also incorporated in the schedules for the first time. The degree to which prosecution is used as a means of enforcement varies greatly in the different states.

Some officials have few prosecutions to report, on account of the recent date of their child labor laws; others have been in office too short a time to inaugurate a vigorous policy.

The honorable record of Illinois is appended to show the most effective prosecution since 1895.

No attempt is made to give the number of prosecutions in states where child labor laws are enforced by school authorities only.

California—2 prosecutions, several cases pending; recent law.

Delaware—No prosecutions; recent law.

Illinois—

	Prosecutions	Fines
1895.....	327	$1,127.00
1896.....	520	886.47
1897.....	535	3,572.25
1898.....	1,006	8,800.45
1899.....	940	13,068.55
1900.....	....	....
1901.....	725	8,987.60
1902.....	1,198	7,537.03
1903.....	....	10,375.00
1904.....	1,311	10,659.90

Indiana—17 prosecutions, 3 of these for employment of children under 14 years, 14 for employing children without having affidavits on file. Total fines, $225.60.

Kansas—No prosecutions; recent law.

Kentucky—No answer to inquiry.

Maine—No prosecutions.

Massachusetts—No answer to inquiry.

Michigan—4 prosecutions; total fines, $25.

Minnesota—12 prosecutions; total fines, $180.

Missouri—8 prosecutions; total fines, $80. (Since new incumbent took office, May 22, 1905.)

Montana—No prosecutions.

Nebraska—No prosecutions.

New Jersey—10 prosecutions; total fines, $400.

New York—In Greater New York 122 prosecutions; total fines, $865. Bail forfeited, $1,000.

North Carolina—No answer to inquiry.

Ohio—3 prosecutions year ending November 15, 1905; total fines, $45.00. Prosecutions in December, 1905, over 40 in number.

Oregon—No prosecutions; recent law.

Pennsylvania—47 prosecutions.

Rhode Island—No prosecutions.

Tennessee—No answer to inquiry.

Washington—No prosecutions.

West Virginia—No prosecutions; recent law.

Wisconsin—46 prosecutions; total fines, $607.94.

c. PENALTIES

The penalties for infringement of the Child Labor Laws fall under two heads: penalties for the employer and penalties for the parent or guardian.

Penalty for Employer for Employing Child Under Age (a) and Over Time (b)

Alabama—Fine of not more than $200.

Arkansas—Fine of not more than $500.

California—Fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200, or by imprisonment of not more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each offense.

Connecticut—Not more than $20 for each offense.

Colorado—Fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500 and imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 3 months. Applying to (a).

Illinois—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100 for each offense and to stand committed until such fines and costs are paid.

Indiana—Fine of not more than $50 for the first offense, and not more than $100 for the second offense to which may be added imprisonment for not more than ten days and for the third offense a fine of not less than $250, and not more than 30 days' imprisonment in the county jail. Applying to (a).

Kansas—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100, or imprisonment for not less than 30, nor more than 90 days.

Kentucky—Fine of not less than $25 and not more than $250. Applying to (a).

Maine—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50 for each offense.

Massachusetts—Fine of not more than $50 for first offense, and whoever continues to violate the law after being notified by a truant officer or an inspector of factories shall for every day thereafter that such employment continues, be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20.

Maryland—Fine of not less than $100 for each offense and pay for the cost of prosecution, one-half to go to the informer, and one-half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offense was committed.

Michigan—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100, or imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 90 days or both at discretion of the court.

Minnesota—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense.

Missouri—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 2 nor more than 10 days or both, for each offense. Applying to (a).

Montana—Fine of not more than $1,000 for mines or any similar business. Applying to (b).

Nebraska—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense, provided that no conviction shall be had under this act unless the proceedings shall be commenced within one year after the offense shall have been committed. Applying to (a).

New Hampshire—Fine of not more than $50 for the use of the district for each offense.

New Jersey—Fine of $50 for each offense.

Louisiana—Fine of $100 for each offense or imprisonment in the parish jail not more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

New York—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100 for a first offense; for a second offense not less than $50 nor more than $200 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both; for a third offense not less than $250 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both.

North Carolina—Punishment at the discretion of the court.
North Dakota—Fine of not less than $10 and not more than $100.
Ohio—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 or imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days.
Oregon—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $25 for the first offense, not less than $25 nor more than $50 for the second and imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days for the third and each succeeding offense.
Pennsylvania—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $500, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days or more than 60 days for each offense.
Rhode Island—Fine of not more than $500. Applying to (a). Not more than $20 for each offense. Applying to (b).
South Carolina—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days at the discretion of the court.
South Dakota—Fine of not less than $10 or more than $100.
Tennessee—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $250. Applying to (a).
Texas—Fine of not less than $50 and not more than $200, each day of violating act to constitute a separate offense. Applying to (a).
Vermont—Fine of $50 for each offense.
Virginia—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100.
Washington—Fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one month for each offense. Applying to (a).
West Virginia—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $20 for each offense. For employment in coal mines, fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500. In default of payment, in the discretion of the court, imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 3 months.
Wisconsin—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each offense.

Penalty for Employer for Employing Child During School Hours

Connecticut—Fine of $20 for every week such child is so employed.
Colorado—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50 and all such fines to be paid into the county treasury and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offense occurs.
Illinois—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100 for each offense and to stand committed until such fine and costs are paid.
Massachusetts—Fine of not more than $50 for the first offense and for every day thereafter, after notification by a truant officer or by an inspector of factories, a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20.
Minnesota—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense.
Missouri—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 and costs.
Montana—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50 for each offense.
New Hampshire—Fine of not more than $50 for each offense, for the use of the district.
New York—Fine of $50 for each offense.
North Dakota—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 and costs for each offense.
Ohio—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 or imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days.
Oregon—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $25 for the first offense, not less than $25 nor more than $50 for the second, and imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days for the third and each succeeding offense.
South Dakota—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $20 and costs for every offense.
Vermont—Fine of not more than $50.
Washington—Fine of not more than $25.
West Virginia—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $20 for each offense.

Penalty for Employer for Neglecting (a) to Keep File of Age and Schooling Certificates and (b) to Produce Them for the Inspection of the School Authorities or Factory Inspectors

Alabama—Fine of not more than $200. Applying to (a).
Arkansas—Fine of not more than $500. Applying to (a).
California—Not less than $50 nor more than $200 or by imprisonment of not more than 60 days, or by both fine and imprisonment.
Connecticut—Fine of not more than $100.
Illinois—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50.
Indiana—Fine of not more than $50 for the first offense and not more than $100 for the second offense to which may be added imprisonment for not more than 10 days, and for the third offense a fine of not less than $250 and not more than 30 days' imprisonment in the county jail.
Kansas—For coal mines, fine of not more than $50 for each offense.
Louisiana—Fine of $100 for each offense or imprisonment in the parish jail not more than 30 days, or both in the discretion of the court.
Maine—Failure to produce age certificate is prima facie evidence that the employment of the child for whom it is demanded, is illegal.
Massachusetts—Failure to produce or to have listed age and schooling certificate, shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any child whose certificate is not produced or name not listed.
Maryland—Fine of $100 for the first offense and for every day thereafter, after notification by an attendance officer, fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20. Failure to produce age or schooling certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of the child whose certificate is not produced.
Michigan—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or both in the discretion of the court.
Minnesota—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50, for each offense. Failure to produce age or school certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of the child for whom it is not produced.
Missouri—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 and costs.
Montana—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50 for each offense.
Nebraska—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense, provided that no conviction shall be had under this act unless the proceedings therefor shall be commenced within one year after the offense shall have been committed. Applying to (a).
New Hampshire—Fine of not more than $50 for each offense, for the use of the district. Applying to (a).
New Jersey—Fine of $50 for each offense.
New York—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100 for the first offense; for a second offense not less than $50 nor more than $200 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; for a third offense not less than $250 or by imprisonment for not more than 60 days or by both fine and imprisonment.
Ohio—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50.
Oregon—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $25 for the first offense, not less than $25 nor more than $50 for the second, and imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days for each succeeding offense.
Pennsylvania—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $500, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days for each offense.
Rhode Island—Fine of not more than $500.
Vermont—Fine of not more than $50.
Wisconsin—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each offense.

Penalty for Employer for Employment of Illiterates Who Do Not Go to Night School

California—Fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200, or imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or both fine and imprisonment for each offense.
Colorado—Fine of not less than $25 and not more than $100.
Connecticut—Fine of not more than $50.
Illinois—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100 and to stand committed until such fines and costs are paid.
Maryland—Fine of not more than $100 for each offense; such fines to be paid to the school commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in the city or county, in which the minor resides.
Massachusetts—Fine of not more than $100 for each offense to the use of the evening schools in the town or city in which such minor resides.
Michigan—Fine of not less than $5 and not more than $100 or imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.
Minnesota—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50.
New Hampshire—Fine of not more than $20 for the use of the evening schools of the town or city in which the offense was committed.
New York—Fine of $50 for each offense.

Penalty for Employer for Refusing Entrance to or Obstructing Factory Inspectors or School Authorities

California—Fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200.
Illinois—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100 for each offense and to stand committed until such fines and costs are paid.
Indiana—Fine of not more than $50 for the first offense and not more than $100 for second offense to which may be added imprisonment for not more than 10 days, and for the third offense a fine of not less than $250 and not more than 30 days' imprisonment in the county jail.
Iowa—Fine of not more than $100 and costs of prosecution or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 30 days.
Kentucky—Fine of not more than $100 or to be imprisoned in jail not more than 6 months or both to be so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the jury.
Maine—Fine of $50.
Maryland—Fine of not less than $50 for each offense.
Michigan—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100 or by imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.
Missouri—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100.
Massachusetts—Fine of not more than $1,000.
New Jersey—Fine of $50 for each offense.
New York—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100 for a first offense, for a second offense not less than $50 nor more than $200 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; for a third offense, not less than $250, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
Oregon—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $25 for the first offense, not less than $25 nor more than $50 for the second offense, and imprisonment for not less than $10 nor more than 30 days for the third and each succeeding offense.
Pennsylvania—Fine of not more than $500.
Rhode Island—Fine of not more than $10.
Wisconsin—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each offense

Penalty for Parent for Allowing Child to Be Employed Under Age (a) or, Over Time (b)

Alabama—Fine of not more than $200.
Arkansas—Fine of not more than $500.
California—Fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200 or by imprisonment of not more than 60 days, or by both, for each offense.
Connecticut—Fine of not more than $60 and every week of such employment to be a distinct offense.
Illinois—For each offense fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25 and to stand committed until such fines and costs are paid.
Indiana—Fine of not more than $50 for the first offense and not more than $100 for the second offense to which may be added imprisonment for not more than 10 days, and for the third offense a fine of not less than $250 and not more than 30 days' imprisonment in the county jail.
Maine—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50 for each offense.
Massachusetts—Fine of not more than $50 for the first offense, and for every day thereafter that employment continues, after notification by a truant officer or by an inspector of factories, a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20 for (a); fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for (b).
Michigan—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 90 days or by both in the discretion of the court.
Minnesota—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense.
Missouri—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 2 nor more than 10 days or by both, for each offense. Applying to (a).
Nebraska—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense, provided that no conviction shall be had unless the proceedings therefor shall be commenced within one year after the offense shall have been committed. Applying to (a).
New Jersey—Fine of $50 for each offense.
Oregon—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25.
Pennsylvania—Fine of not more than $500.
Rhode Island—Fine of not more than $20 for each offense. App'ying to (b).
South Carolina—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, at the discretion of the court. Applying to (a).
Vermont—Fine of not more than $50, and for violation after being notified by truant officer, fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20 for each day of such violation.
West Virginia—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $20 for each offense (applying to a).

Penalty for Parent for Allowing Illiterate Child to Be Employed Without Attending Day or Night School

Maryland—Fine of not more than $20 to the use of the city or county in which the offense occurs.
Massachusetts—Fine of not more than $20 to the use of the evening schools of the town or city in which such offense occurs.
Michigan—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100, or imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.
Minnesota—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense.
New Hampshire—Fine of not more than $20 for the use of the evening schools of the town or city in which the offense was committed.

Penalty for Making Any False Statements in an Age or Schooling Certificate

Alabama—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100, or hard labor for term not exceeding 3 months. To be tried before some justice of the peace or other court or officer having jurisdiction for trial.
Arkansas—Usual punishment for perjury.
California—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
Connecticut—Fine of not more than $20.
Illinois—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100 for each offense and to stand committed until such fine and costs are paid.
Kentucky—Usual punishment for perjury.
Maine—Fine of $100.
Massachusetts—Fine of not more than $50.
Maryland—Fine of not more than $50 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.
Minnesota—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50.
New Hampshire—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense.
New Jersey—Fine of $50 for each offense.
New York—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100 for a first offense; for a second offense, not less than $50 nor more than $200, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both; for a third offense not less than $250, or by imprisonment of not more than 60 days, or by both.
North Carolina—Punishment at the discretion of the court.
North Dakota—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 and costs.
Pennsylvania—Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $500, or imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 60 days.
Oregon—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50.
South Carolina—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days in the discretion of the court.
South Dakota—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $20.
Tennessee—Punishment usual for perjury.
Vermont—Fine of not more than $50.

SCHEDULE I. (Continued)—ENFORCEMENT

2. THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAWS

Almost all of the states having compulsory education laws, provide for their enforcement by authorizing the appointment of one or more truant officers in each school district. These officers are usually appointed by the school authorities; they must notify parents of the violation of the compulsory education laws, and are given police powers for the arrest of truants. Their salaries are usually fixed by the boards appointing them and vary from no compensation, as in Massachusetts, to $2 for each working day.

Penalty for Parent for Failure to Send Children to School

California—Fine of not more than $10, or imprisonment for not more than 5 days for the first offense, for subsequent offenses fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50, or imprisonment for not less than 5 nor more than 25 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
Colorado—Fine of not less than $5 or more than $20, or the court may require parent or guardian to give bond in the penal sum of $100, with sureties to the approval of the Judge of the county court, conditioned that he or she will cause child to attend some recognized school within 5 days after and to remain during term prescribed by law. Upon failure to pay fine or furnish bond, said parent or guardian

shall be imprisoned in the county court not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days.
Connecticut—Fine of not more than $5, each week's failure to be a distinct offense.
District of Columbia—Fine of not more than $20.
Idaho—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25 for the first offense, not less than $10 nor more than $50 for the second and each subsequent offense, besides costs.
Illinois—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20 and costs and to stand committed until paid.
Indiana—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25, and in the discretion of the court, imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 2 nor more than 90 days.
Iowa—Fine of not less than $3 nor more than $20 for each offense.
Kansas—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25.
Maine—Fine of not more than $25 for each offense.
Maryland—Fine of not more than $5 for each offense.
Massachusetts—Fine of not more than $20.
Michigan—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50, or by imprisonment in the county or city jail for not less than 2 nor more than 90 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
Minnesota—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $25 for the first offense.
Missouri—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $25, or imprisonment for not less than 2 nor more than 10 days, provided that sentence may be remitted if child is immediately placed and kept in school.
Montana—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20.
Nebraska—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20.
Nevada—Fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for the first offense, not less than $100 nor more than $200 for subsequent offenses.
New Hampshire—Fine of $10 for first offense; $20 for each subsequent offense.
New Jersey—Punishable as a disorderly person.
New Mexico—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25, or by imprisonment for not more than 10 days in any county jail.
New York—Fine of not more than $5 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense fine of not more than $50, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days or both fine and imprisonment.
North Dakota—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20 for the first offense. not less than $10 nor more than $50 for subsequent offenses and costs.
Ohio—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20, or imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days.
Oregon—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25.
Pennsylvania—Fine of not more than $2 for the first offense and not more than $5 for each subsequent, and in default imprisonment for not more than 2 days for first offense and not more than 5 days for each subsequent offense.
Rhode Island—Fine of not more than $20 for each offense.
South Dakota—Fine of not less than $10 nor more than $20 for each offense and to stand committed until fine and costs are paid.
Vermont—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25.
Washington—Fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense.
West Virginia—Fine of $2 for the first offense and $5 for each subsequent offense.
Wisconsin—Fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each offense.

WHAT CONSTITUTES EFFECTIVE CHILD-LABOR LAWS

Effective legislation dealing with child-labor involves many differing elements including the child, the parent, the employer, the officials charged with the duty of enforcing the statutes, and finally the community which enacts laws, provides schools for the children when they are prohibited from working, supports and authorizes officers for the enforcement of the laws, prescribes penalties for their violation, assists dependent families in which the children are below the legal age for work. In the long run, the effectiveness of the law depends upon the conscience of the community as a whole far more than upon the parent and the employer acting together.

With the foregoing reservations and qualifications duly emphasized, the following summaries are believed to outline the substance of the effective legislation which it seems reasonable to try to secure in the present and the immediate future. They deal only with provisions for the child as a child, taking for granted the provisions for fire-escapes, safeguards for machines, toilet facilities and all those things which the child shares with the adult worker.

An effective child-labor law rests primarily upon certain definite prohibitions among which are the following:

Labor Is Prohibited

(1) for all children under the age of fourteen years,
(2) for all children under sixteen years of age who do not measure sixty inches and weigh eighty pounds,*
(3) for all children under sixteen years of age who cannot read fluently and write legibly simple sentences in the English language,
(4) for all children under the age of sixteen years, between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., or longer than eight hours in any twenty-four hours, or longer than forty-eight hours in any week.
(5) for all children under the age of sixteen years in occupations dangerous to life, limb, health or morals.

The Child

Effective legislation requires that before going to work the child satisfy a competent officer appointed for the purpose, that it

(1) is fourteen years of age, and
(2) is in good health, and
(3) measures at least sixty inches and weighs eighty pounds, and
(4) is able to read fluently and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, and
(5) has attended school a full school year during the twelve months next preceding going to work.

The Parent

Effective child-labor legislation requires that the parent

(1) keep the child in school to the age of fourteen years and longer if the child has not completed its required school work, and
(2) take oath as to the exact age of the child before letting it begin to work, and
(3) substantiate the oath by producing a transcript of the official record of the birth of the child, or the record of its baptism, or some other religious record of the time of the birth of the child, and must
(4) produce the record of the child's school attendance, signed by the principal of the school which the child last attended.

*This measure is not now specified in any statute though it is implied in the statute of New York, enacted in 1903. Bills specifically embracing this provision were introduced into the legislatures of Iowa and Louisiana in 1904.

The Employer

Effective child-labor legislation requires that the employer before letting the child begin to work,

(1) obtain and place on file ready for official inspection papers showing
  (*a*) the place and date of birth of the child substantiated by
  (*b*) the oath of the parent corroborated by
  (*c*) a transcript of the official register of births, or by a transcript of the record of baptism, or other religious record of the birth of the child, and by
  (*d*) the school record signed by the principal of the school which the child last attended, and by
  (*e*) the statement of the officer of the Board of Education designated for the purpose, that he has approved the papers and examined the child.
(2) After permitting the child to begin to work, the employer is required to produce the foregoing papers on demand of the school-attendance office, the health officer and the factory inspectors.
(3) In case the child cease to work, the employer must restore to the child the papers enumerated above.
(4) During the time that the child is at work, the employer must provide suitable seats, and permit their use so far as the nature of the work allows; and must
(5) post and keep posted in a conspicuous place, the hours for beginning work in the morning, and for stopping work in the middle of the day; the hours for resuming work and for stopping at the close of the day; and all work done at any time not specified in such posted notice constitutes a violation of the law. The total number of hours must not exceed eight in any one day or forty-eight in one week

The Officials

Effective legislation for the protection of children requires that the officials entrusted with the duty of enforcing it

(1) give their whole time, not less than eight hours of every working day, to the performance of their duties, making night inspections whenever this may be necessary to insure that children are not working during the prohibited hours; and
(2) treat all employers alike, irrespective of political considerations, of race, religion or power in a community;
(3) prosecute all violations of the law;
(4) keep records complete and intelligible enough to facilitate the enactment of legislation suitable to the changing conditions of industry.

The School

The best child-labor law is a compulsory education law covering forty weeks of the year and requiring the consecutive attendance of all the children to the age of fourteen years, and until they complete a specified portion of the curriculum, as eight years in Colorado or five years in New York. It is never certain that children are not at work, if they are out of school. In order to keep the children, however, it is not enough to compel attendance—the schools must be modified and adapted to the needs of the recent immigrants in the North and of the poor whites in the South, affording instruction which appeals to the parents as worth having, in lieu of the wages which the children are forbidden to earn, and appeals to the children as interesting and attractive. These requirements are so insufficiently met in the great manufacturing centres of the North that truancy is in several of them, at present, an insoluble problem. No system of child-labor legislation can be regarded as effective which does not face and deal with these facts.

The evolution of the vacation school and camp promises strong reinforcement of the child-labor laws; which are now seriously weakened by the fact that the long vacation leaves idle upon the streets children whom employers covet by reason of the low price of their labor, while parents, greedy for the children's earnings and anxious lest the children suffer from the life of the streets, eagerly seek work for them. Nothing could be worse for the physique of the school child than being compelled to work during the summer; and the development of the vacation school and vacation camp alone seems to promise a satisfactory solution of the problem of the vacation of the city child of the working class.

The Community

Effective child-labor legislation imposes upon the community many duties, among which are

(1) maintaining officials—men and women—school-attendance officers, health officers, and factory inspectors, all of whom need
  (*a*) salary and traveling expenses,
  (*b*) access at all reasonable times to the places where children are employed,
  (*c*) power to prosecute all violations of the statutes affecting working children,
  (*d*) tenure of office so effectively assured that they need not fear removal from office in consequence of prosecuting powerful offenders;
(2) maintaining schools in which to educate the children who are prohibited from working;
(3) maintaining vital statistics, especially birth records, such that the real age of native children may be readily ascertained;
(4) maintaining provision for the adequate relief of dependent families in which the children are not yet of legal age for beginning work.

More important, however, than the enactment of the foregoing provisions is the maintenance in the community of a persistent, lively interest in the enforcement of the child-labor statutes. Without such interest, judges do not enforce penalties against offending parents and employers; inspectors become discouraged and demoralized; or faithful officers are removed because they have no organized backing, while some group of powerful industries clamors that the law is injuring its interest. Well-meaning employers grow careless, infractions become the rule, and workingmen form the habit of thinking that laws inimical to their interest are enforced, while those framed in their interest are broken with impunity.

Upon parents there presses incessant poverty, urging them to seek opportunities for wage-earning, even for the youngest children; and upon the employers presses incessant competition, urging them to reduce the pay-roll by all means, fair and foul. No law enforces itself; and no officials can enforce a law which depends upon them alone. It is only when they are consciously the agents of the will of the people that they can make the law really protect the children effectively.

A STANDARD CHILD LABOR LAW

The best provisions of the law of Massachusetts, New York and Illinois have been included in the Standard Child Labor Law which follows:

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Compiled from New York Factory and Mercantile Establishments Laws of 1903.

Child Under 14 Years.

Sec. 1. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, store, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ any child under fourteen years of age in any business or service whatever, during any part of the term during which the public schools of the district in which the child resides are in session.

New York Compulsory Education Law of 1903. Sec. 5.

Child Under 16 Years.

Sec. 2. No child between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file and accessible to the truant officers of the town or city, and to the inspectors of factories, an employment certificate as hereinafter prescribed, and keeps two complete lists of all such children employed therein, one on file and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the building in which such children are employed. On termination of the employment of a child so registered, and whose certificate is so filed, such certificate shall be forthwith surrendered by the employer to the child or its parent or guardian or custodian. The inspector of factories may make demand on an employer in whose factory a child apparently under the age of sixteen years is employed or permitted or suffered to work, and whose employment certificate is not then filed as required by this article, that such employer shall either furnish him within ten days, evidence satisfactory to him that such child is in fact over sixteen years of age, or shall cease to employ or permit or suffer such child to work in such factory. The inspector of factories may require from such employer the same evidence of age of such child as is required on the issuance of an employment certificate; and the employer furnishing such evidence shall not be required to furnish any further evidence of the age of the child. In case such employer shall fail to produce and deliver to the inspector of factories *within* ten days after such demand such evidence of age herein required by him, and shall thereafter continue to employ such child or permit or suffer such child to work in such factory, proof of the giving of such notice and of such failure to produce and file such evidence shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution brought for a violation of this article that such child is under sixteen years of age and is unlawfully employed.

Compiled from Massachusetts law and New York Factory Law of 1903.

New York Factory Law of 1905.

Child Apparently Under 16 Years

Massachusetts Law.

Employment Certificate by Whom Approved.

Sec. 3. An employment certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him in writing, or, where there is no superintendent of schools, by a person authorized by the school committee: provided that no member of a school committee or other person authorized as aforesaid shall have authority to approve such certificate for any child then in or about to enter his own employment, or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employee.

Compiled from New York Factory Law of 1903 Ch. 184 and Oregon Factory Law of 1904.

Employment Certificate.

Sec. 4. The person authorized to issue employment certificate shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined, approved, and filed the following papers duly executed: (1) The school record of such child properly filled out and signed as provided in this article. (2) A passport or duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism or other religious record, showing the date and place of birth of such child. A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital statisics, or other officer charged with the duty of recording births, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such child. (3) The affidavit of the parent or guardian or custodian of a child, which shall be required, however, only in case such last mentioned transcript of the certificate of birth be not produced and filed, showing the place and date of birth of such child; which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath, and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor. Such employment certificate shall not be issued until such child farther has personally appeared before and been examined by the officer issuing the certificate, and until such officer shall, after making such examination, sign and file in his office a statement that the child can read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language and that in his opinion the child is fourteen years of age or upwards and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do. In doubtful cases such physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health. Every such employment certificate shall be signed, in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued.

Contents of Certificate.

Sec. 5. Such certificate shall state the date and place of birth of the child, and describe the color of the hair and eyes, the height and weight and any distinguishing facial marks of such child, and that the papers required by the preceding section have been duly examined, approved and filed and that the child named in such certificate has appeared before the officer signing the certificate and been examined.

School Record. What to Contain.

Sec. 6. The school record required by this article shall be signed by the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child has attended and shall be furnished, on demand, to a child entitled thereto. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child has regularly attended the public schools or schools equivalent thereto or parochial schools for not less than one hundred and sixty days during the school year previous to his arriving at the age of fourteen years or during the year previous to applying for such school record and is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, and has received during such period instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic up to and including fractions. Such school record shall also give the age and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and the name of its parent or guardian or custodian.

Report of Certificates Issued.

Sec. 7. The local board of education or the school committee of a city, village or town, shall transmit, between the first and tenth day of each month, to the office of the factory inspector a list of the names of the children to whom certificates have been issued.

Illinois Factory Law of 1903 Sec. 10.

Hours of Labor.

Sec. 8. No person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or suffered or permitted to work at any gainful occupation more than forty-eight hours in any one week, nor more than eight hours in any one day; or before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning or after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such minors are employed a printed notice stating the hours required of them each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work and the hours when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the State Inspector of Factories, and the employment of any such minor for longer time in any day so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section.

Compiled from Massachusetts Law.

Failure to Produce Certificate.

Sec. 9. Whoever employs a child under sixteen years of age, and whoever having under his control a child under such age permits such child to be employed in violation of sections one two or eight of this act, shall, for such offense, be fined not more than fifty dollars, and whoever continues to employ any child in violation of either of said sections of this act after being notified by a truant officer or an inspector of factories thereof, shall for every day thereafter that such employment continues, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars. A failure to produce to a truant officer or inspector of factories any employment certificate or list required by this act shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose employment certificate is not produced or whose name is not so listed Any corporation or employer retaining employment certificates in violation of section five of this act shall be fined ten dollars. Every person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed by section five of this act who knowingly certifies to any materially false statement therein shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Truant Officers to Inspect Work Places.

Sec. 10. Truant officers may visit the factories, workshops and mercantile establishments in their several towns and cities and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this act, and they shall report any cases of such illegal employment to the school committee and to the inspector of factories. Inspectors of factories and truant officers may require that the employment certificates and lists provided for in this act, of minors employed in such factories, workshops or mercantile establishments, shall be produced for their inspection. Complaints for offenses under this act shall be brought by inspectors of factories.

Illinois Law, 1903.

Employments Forbidden Children Under 16 Years of Age.

Sec. 11. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed at sewing belts, or to assist in sewing belts, in any capacity whatever; nor shall any child adjust any belt to any machinery; they shall not oil or assist in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery; they shall not operate or assist in operating circular or band saws, wood-shapers. wood-jointers, planers, sandpaper or wood-polishing machinery, emery or polishing wheels used for polishing metal, wood-turning or boring machinery, stamping machines in sheet metal and tinware manufacturing, stamping machines in washer and nut factories, operating corrugating rolls, such as are used in roofing factories, nor shall they be employed in operating any passenger or freight elevators, steam boiler, steam machinery, or other steam generating apparatus, or as pin boys in any bowling alleys; they shall not operate or assist in operating, dough brakes, or cracker machinery of any description; wire or iron straightening machinery; nor shall they operate or assist in operating rolling mill machinery, punches or shears, washing, grinding or mixing mill or calender rolls in rubber manufacturing, nor shall they operate or assist in operating

laundry machinery; nor shall children be employed in any capacity in preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used, and they shall not be employed in any capacity in the manufacture of paints, colors or white lead; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in operating or assisting to operate any passenger or freight elevator; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in the manufacture of goods for immoral purposes, or any other employment that may be considered dangerous to their lives or limbs, or where their health may be injured or morals depraved; nor in any theatre, concert hall, or place of amusement wherein intoxicating liquors are sold; nor shall females under sixteen years of age be employed in any capacity where such employment compels them to remain standing constantly.

NEWSBOY LAW

So few statutes exist in the United States concerning the labor of children on the streets that the Newsboy Law of New York is printed in full, with a brief statement of the provisions in which it is excelled by the Boston law.

The method of enforcing the New York law is found to be radically defective. The statute requires the police to arrest offending newsboys, and provides for trial before a court empowered to commit to reformatory institutions. Two years' experience proves that neither the uniformed nor the plain clothes police are willing or able to enforce this law. As the act of selling on the streets should properly be a privilege granted out of school hours to school boys in good standing, the enforcement of the law should necessarily be entrusted to the school authorities.

LAWS OF NEW YORK

AN ACT to amend the labor law relating to children working in streets and public places in cities of the first class.

Became a law, April 8, 1903, with the approval of the Governor. Amended 1905.

§ 174. **Prohibited employment of children in street trades.**—No male child under ten, and no girl under sixteen years of age shall in any city of the first or second class sell or expose or offer for sale newspapers in any street or public place.

§ 175. **Permit and badge for newsboys, how issued.**—No male child actually or apparently under fourteen years of age shall sell or expose or offer for sale said articles unless a permit or badge as hereinafter provided shall have been issued to him by the district superintendent of the board of education of the city and school district where said child resides, or by such other officer thereof as may be officially designated by such board for that purpose, on the application of the parent, guardian or other person having the custody of the child desiring such permit and badge, or in case said child has no parent, guardian or custodian, then on the application of his next friend, being an adult. Such permit and badge shall not be issued until the officer issuing the same shall have received, examined, approved and placed on file, in his office, satisfactory proof that such male child is of the age of ten years or upwards. No permit or badge provided for herein shall be valid for any purpose except during the period in which such proof shall remain on file, nor shall such permit or badge be authority beyond the period fixed therein for its duration. After having received, examined, approved and placed on file such proof, the officer shall issue to the child a permit and badge.

§ 176. **Contents of permit and badge.**—Such permit shall state the date and place of birth of the child, the name and address of its parent, guardian, custodian or next friend, as the case may be, and describe the color of hair and eyes, the height and weight, and any distinguishing facial mark of such child, and shall further state that the proof required by the preceding section has been duly examined, approved and filed; and that the child named in such permit has appeared before the officer issuing the permit. The badge furnished by the officer issuing the permit shall bear on its face a number corresponding to the number of the permit, and the name of the child. Every such permit, and every such badge, on its reverse side, shall be signed in the presence of the officer issuing the same by the child in whose name it is issued.

§ 177. **Regulations concerning badge and permit.**—The badge provided for herein shall be worn conspicuously at all times by such child while so working; and such permit and badge shall expire at the end of one year from the date of their issue. No child to whom such permit and badge are issued, shall transfer the same to any other person nor be engaged in any city of the first or second class as a newsboy, or shall sell or expose or offer for sale newspapers in any street or public place without having upon his person such badge, and he shall exhibit the same upon demand at any time to any police, or attendance officer.

§ 178. **Badge and permit to be surrendered.**—The parent, guardian, custodian or next friend, as the case may be, of every child to whom such permit and badge shall be issued, shall surrender the same to the authority by which said permit and badge are issued, at the expiration of the period provided therefor.

§ 179. **Limit of hours.**—No child to whom a permit and badge are issued as provided for in the preceding sections, shall sell or expose or offer for sale, any newspapers after ten o'clock in the evening.

§ 179a. **Violation of this article, how punished.**—Any child who shall work in any city of the first class in any street or public place as a newsboy or shall sell or expose or offer for sale newspapers under circumstances forbidden by the provisions of this article, must be arrested and brought before a court or magistrate having jurisdiction to commit a child to an incorporated charitable reformatory or other institution, and be dealt with according to law; and if any such child is committed to an institution, it shall, when practicable, be committed to an institution governed by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child

§ 2. Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or construed to repeal amend, modify, impair or in any manner affect any provision of the penal code or the code of criminal procedure.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS IN FORCE IN BOSTON

The following provisions of the Boston law excel the New York law and should be incorporated in any statute hereafter adopted.

No child shall work as a bootblack unless he is over ten years of age; and he shall not sell any other article except newspapers, unless he is over twelve years of age.

Every permit shall be issued on the condition that the holder thereof shall, so long as he continues under the age of fourteen years, attend, during every session thereof, one of the public schools, or some regularly established school in the city of Boston, approved by the committee on licenses of said city.

Any minor who violates any of said terms will be deprived of his permit and badge, and be fined.

PROPOSED CHILDREN'S BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

The bill to be introduced in Congress at this session providing for a Children's Bureau as a part of the Federal Government, will ask for the establishment of a bureau to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, physical degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile delinquency and juvenile courts, desertion and illegitimacy, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children of the working classes, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the health, efficiency, character and training of children.

In order that the necessary interest in this important measure may be aroused and congressional action secured, all persons concerned for the welfare of children should write at once to their respective Congressmen and Senators urging the passage of a bill, embodying this plan.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in any factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, store, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. No such child shall be employed in any work performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the District of Columbia are in session, nor be employed at any work before the hour of six o'clock in the morning or after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 2. That no child under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in any of the occupations named in Section One, unless the person or corporation employing him produces and keeps on file and accessible to the inspectors authorized by this Act and the truant officers of the District of Columbia an age and schooling certificate, and keeps two complete lists of all such children employed therein, one on file and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the building in which such children are employed.

SEC. 3. That an age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of public schools, or by a person authorized by him in writing, who shall have authority to administer the oath provided for therein, but no fee shall be charged therefor.

SEC. 4. That an age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism of such child, or other religious record, or the register of birth, or the affidavit of the parent or guardian or custodian of a child, which affidavit shall be required, however, only in case such last-mentioned transcript of the certificate of birth be not produced and filed, showing the place and date of birth of such child; which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath, and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor.

SEC. 5. That the age and schooling certificate of a child under sixteen years of age shall be in the following form:

AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATE

This certifies that I am the (father, mother, guardian or custodian) of (name of child).....and that (he or she) was born at (name of town or city).....in the county of (name of county, if known).....and State (or country) of.....on the (day and year of birth).....and is now (number of years and months).....old.

Signature of (father, mother, guardian or custodian.)

(Date)

There personally appeared before me the above-named (name of person signing).....and made oath that the foregoing certificate by (him or her) signed is true to the best of (his or her) knowledge and belief. I hereby approve the foregoing certificate of (name of child).....height (feet and inches).....eyes (color).....complexion (fair or dark).....hair (color).....having no sufficient reason to doubt that (he or she) is of the age therein certified, I hereby certify that (he or she) can read at sight and (can or cannot) write legibly simple sentences in the English language, and that (he or she) has reached the normal development of a child of (his or her) age, and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work which (he or she) intends to do, and that (he or she) has regularly attended the public schools, or a school equivalent thereto, for not less than 130 days during the school year previous to arriving at the age of fourteen years, or during the year

previous to applying for such school record, and has received during such period instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, and geography, and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic to and including fractions.

This certificate belongs to (name of child in whose behalf it is drawn).....
.....and is to be surrendered to (him or her) whenever (he or she) leaves the service of the corporation or employer holding the same; but if not claimed by said child within thirty days from such time it shall be returned to the superintendent of schools.

(Signature of person authorized to approve and sign,with official character or authority.)

(Date)

A duplicate of each age and schooling certificate shall be filled out and kept on file by the superintendent of public schools. Any explanatory matter may be printed with such certificates, in the discretion of said superintendent.

SEC. 6. That whoever employs a child under sixteen years of age, and whoever having under his control a child under such age permits such child to be employed, in violation of Sections One, Two, Eight or Nine of this Act, shall, for such offense, be fined not more than fifty dollars; and whoever continues to employ any child in violation of any of said sections of this Act, after being notified by an inspector authorized by this Act or a truant officer of the District of Columbia, shall for every day thereafter that such employment continues be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars. A failure to produce to an inspector authorized by this Act, or a truant officer of the District of Columbia, any age or schooling certificate or list required by this Act shall be prima facie evidence of illegal employment of any person whose age and schooling certificate is not produced or whose name is not so listed. Any corporation or employer retaining any age and schooling certificate in violation of Section Five of this Act shall be fined ten dollars. Every person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed by Section Five of this Act who knowingly certifies to any materially false statement therein shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 7. That inspectors authorized by this Act and the truant officers of the District of Columbia may visit the factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments in the District of Columbia and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this Act, and they shall report any cases of such illegal employment to the superintendent of public schools and the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia. Inspectors authorized by this Act and the truant officers of the District of Columbia may require that the age and schooling certificates and lists provided for in this Act of minors employed in such factories, workshops or mercantile establishments shall be produced for their inspection.

SEC. 8. That no minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment more than eight hours in any one day, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian,and in no case shall the number of hours exceed forty-eight in a week.

SEC. 9. That every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice, stating the number of hours required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work, and the hours when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the inspectors authorized by this Act and the truant officers of the District of Columbia, and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section.

SEC. 10. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to appoint two inspectors to carry out the purpose of this Act, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars each per annum.

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1900

(Population, Vol. II, Part II, Table 65—p. 422.)

The following tables exhibit the actual numbers, not percentages of illiterate children between the ages of ten and fourteen years found in each state in 1900. In the table as published (Twelfth Census, Population, Vol. II, Part II, Table 65) the states are arranged alphabetically, and this is here reproduced.

For purposes of readier comparison the writer has compiled an additional table identical with that except that, instead of the alphabetical arrangement, the states are placed in the order of the literacy of the children, those states being grouped at the bottom of the scale which have the largest number of illiterate children, and those at the top which have the least number of illiterate children of the age under consideration. For greater convenience, the table is divided by horizontal lines into four groups of thirteen states each.

ILLITERATE CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 10 AND 14 YEARS IN EACH STATE.

Alabama	66,072		1.	Wyoming	72
Alaska	1,903		2.	Oregon	175
Arizona	2,592		3.	Idaho	209
Arkansas	26,972		4.	Utah	220
California	1,279		5.	Nevada	275
Colorado	742		6.	Vermont	287
Connecticut	436		7.	Washington	340
Delaware	845		8.	Montana	374
District of Columbia	398		9.	Hawaii	394
Florida	8,389		10.	District of Columbia	398
Georgia	63,329		11.	Nebraska	412
Hawaii	394		12.	Connecticut	436
Idaho	209		13.	South Dakota	472
Illinois	4,044		14.	New Hampshire	557
Indiana	1,454		15.	Rhode Island	691
Indian Territory	12,172		16.	Colorado	742
Iowa	883		17.	North Dakota	836
Kansas	878		18.	Delaware	845
Kentucky	21,247		19.	Kansas	878
Louisiana	55,691		20.	Iowa	883
Maine	1,255		21.	Maine	1,255
Maryland	5,859		22.	California	1,279
Massachusetts	1,547		23.	Oklahoma	1,295
Michigan	1,744		24.	Minnesota	1,365
Minnesota	1,365		25.	Indiana	1,453
Mississippi	44,334		26.	Massachusetts	1,547
Missouri	11,660		27.	Wisconsin	1,688
Montana	374		28.	Michigan	1,744
Nebraska	412		29.	Alaska	1,903
Nevada	275		30.	Ohio	2,048
New Hampshire	557		31.	New Jersey	2,069
New Jersey	2,069		32.	Arizona	2,592
New Mexico	4,354		33.	Illinois	4,044
New York	4,740		34.	New Mexico	4,354
North Carolina	51,190		35.	New York	4,740
North Dakota	836		36.	West Virginia	5,819
Ohio	2,048		37.	Maryland	5,859
Oklahoma	1,295		38.	Pennsylvania	6,326
Oregon	175		39.	Florida	8,389
Pennsylvania	6,326		*40.	Missouri	11,660
Rhode Island	691		41.	Indian Territory	12,172
South Carolina	51,536		42.	Kentucky	21,247
South Dakota	472		43.	Arkansas	26,972
Tennessee	36,375		44.	Virginia	34,612
Texas	35,491		45.	Texas	35,491
Utah	220		46.	Tennessee	36,375
Vermont	287		47.	Mississippi	44,334
Virginia	34,612		48.	North Carolina	51,190
Washington	340		49.	South Carolina	51,536
West Virginia	5,819		50.	Louisiana	55,691
Wisconsin	1,688		51.	Georgia	63,329
Wyoming	72		52.	Alabama	66,072
The United States	579,947			The United States	579,947

* See page 13, Schedule B, Group VI.

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END OF
TITLE